The true Effigies of S.r EDMOND BURY GODF
Knight and Iustice of the Peace who w
MURTHERED by Papists the 12.th day of
October Ann. Dom. 1678.

F. H. Van. Hove. Sculp

The true Effigies of S.r EDMOND BURY GODF
Knight and Iustice of the Peace who w
MURTHERED by Papists the 12.th day of
October Ann. Dom. 1678.

F. H. Van. Hove. Sculp

# Memoires
OF THE
# LIFE and DEATH
OF
## Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*,
LATE
Juſtice of the Peace for *Middleſex*, who was Barbarouſly Murthered by the *Papiſts*, upon the firſt Diſcovery of
THE
# Horrid Plot:
TOGETHER WITH
A full Account of the ſtrange Diſcovery of the Murther, the Tryal of the Murtherers, and the Sham-Plot of the Papiſts to charge the Murther of Sir *Edm. Godfrey* upon himſelf, Detected.

*Protomartyr pro Patriâ*
*Moriendo reſtituit rem.*

*LONDON*,
Printed for *John Hancock* at the three *Bibles* over againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*, and *Enoch Proſſer* at the *Roſe* and *Crown* at the Eaſt end of the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*, 1682.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
TREAT FUND
Mar. 7, 1925

TO THE

# KINGS

Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious and dread Soveraign,

THat I ſhould preſume to lay this little Treatiſe at your Royal Feet, and to implore your Majeſties moſt gracious Patronage of it, is not out of any vain Oſtentation of leaping from the diſtances of my mean Station to approach Majeſty; But rather to do that right to

my Subject, as to ſhelter it againſt malicious Cenſurers, under your Royal and powerful protection. Thoſe that Perſecuted him while living, and at laſt took away his Life, at once bereaving your Majeſty of a faithful Subject, and the Nation of a uſeful Member, will I queſtion not, endeavour (as they have often attempted) to bear down the true Value of his Merits by unjuſt Slanders: but he was too well known to be Scandaliz'd by ſuch men, who are as well known (as they were his, ſo) to be Enemies to your Sacred Majeſty, your Kingdoms, and the true Proteſtant Religion. It was for his firm adherence to all theſe that he fell an Innocent Sacrifice to their Revenge and Malice. He faithfully ſerved your Majeſty and Countrey, while he had

Life

*Life to ſpend in ſuch Services. 'Tis fit the World ſhould know what he was. He dyed for his Zeal in ſuch Services, for his Loyalty to your Majeſty, and Conſtancy to the Proteſtant Religion. To whom then ſhould the Protection of his Memory upon ſuch accounts be better (though with a humble reſpect to your greatneſs) dedicated, than to our* Gracious King and Defender of the Faith?

Honorantes me honorabo, *is the* Royal *Promiſe of the* King *of* Kings *to his Worſhippers. Sir* Edmondbury Godfrey *was one that dutifully Honoured and Served your* Majeſty: *And your* Majejeſty, *according to your Native Clemency and Goodneſs, and (after the pattern of* him *whoſe* Vice-

gerent *you are* ) *was pleaſed in compenſation of his Duty, to confer many* Honours *upon him. You* Honoured *him with the* Dignity *of Knighthood, with admitting him into the* Commiſſion *of the* Peace, *and that great Character your* Majeſty *was pleaſed to give him of his Abilities for that Service. He was honoured with the freedom of acceſs to your* Royal *Preſence, and being imployed for your* Majeſty *in ſome* great *Services. After his Death, your* Majeſty *was pleaſed ſo far to* Honour *him by your gracious* Sympathy *with your People in his* loſs, *as to extend your Juſtice by your* Royal Proclamation *for the Diſcovering of his* Murtherers, *and then to grant a ſpecial* Commiſſi-

on

on of Oyer and Terminer for their Tryal, and to bring them to condign Puniſhment.

Unto all theſe Honours that living and Dead your Majeſty has graciouſly been pleaſed to extend to him; May it pleaſe your Sacred Majeſty to grant one more in his behalf, in graciouſly condeſcending to Vouchſafe your Royal Patronage to theſe Memoires of your late faithful, Loyal and Proteſtant Subject; and of your Princely goodneſs, as well to pardon the preſumption of the Author, as the defects of his undertaking.

May the divine goodneſs that hath hitherto ( to the unſpeakable Joy of your Subjects ) preſerved your Sacred Perſon and your Government againſt all the Plots and

Con=

*Contrivances of your Enemies, continue to defend you, and increaſe ſuch* Loyalty *in the hearts of your Subjects, as* this *man dyed for.*

*That the Crown may long flouriſh on your* Royal *Head, and that you may be bleſs'd with a long, happy and peaceable Reign over theſe Kingdoms, is the hearty Prayer of,*

Great SIR,

Your Majeſties moſt humble,

Loyal and Obedient

Subject and Servant,

*Ric. Tuke.*

# Memoirs

OF THE

# LIFE and DEATH

OF

## Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey.*

A *Good Name* (sayes the Royal Moralist) *is better than precious Oyntment*, *Eccl.* 7. 1. 'tis this, that while the Body of a good Man is prey'd upon by corrupti-

on, and infected with ſtench and fætor in the Grave, perfumes the World with the Odours of grateful and pleaſing remembrances fit as well for the delight, as uſe of the Living.

That the worthy Sr. *Edmondbury Godfrey* left ſuch a Name behind him, needs not the confirmation of this Narrative; there is no place where ever he had a mention, but is ſcented with it.

The confection of thoſe great and imitable Vertues with which this Good-Name was by himſelf in his life time compounded, I am now to ſpread before you, and to open this Box of Nard for your delight and benefit.

The very laſt Act and Apotheoſis of his Life, though Tragical and bitter to him; yet, as it was occaſioned by that loyal Zeal and Reſolution for the Service of his King and Country, which provoked the malitious *Papiſts* to cut

cut him off, was an Offering of a Sweet-ſmelling Savour, and made this precious Unguent to ſavour in the Noſtrils of all good Men with the greater redolencie and ſweetneſs: And notwithſtanding the curſed deſigns of his revengeful Enemies, after having taken away his Life, to take away his good Name too; it was not in the power of thoſe dead Flies to corrupt this Oyntment.

If the acceſſions of a Gentile Stock, and generous breeding thereto ſuitable, might be any advantage to own Perſonal worthineſs, he might boaſt of both; but he had more to boaſt of (had he been given to that idle humour, which he never was) from his own acquirements; ſo that whatever bequeſts of Honour or Eſtate he received from his worthy Anceſtors, were accumulated by the acqueſts of his own Induſtry and

*Sed genus & proavos & quæ non fecimus ipſi. Vix ea noſtra voco.* Ovid.

Vertue; by both which he became *tam famæ quàm fortunæ ſuæ faber*; and Ennobled the Coat of his Anceſtors with his own Atchievements: Yet, to render him a Gentleman of the trueſt Stamp, he was ſo qualified as well by Deſcent as Purchaſe. The Moraliſt thought the former ſufficient, *That Nobility was nothing elſe but Ancient Wealth and Ancient Worſhip*; but this was not ſufficient for him without building upon an Ancient Baſis a New Superſtructure of a Perſonal Merit.

Τί γὰρ ἄλλο νομίζομεν εἶναι εὐγενίαν εἰ μὴ παλαιὸν πλοῦτον ἢ παλαίαν δόξαν; Plutarchus *lib. cont. Nobilitatem.*

His *Father* was Sir *Thomas Godfrey* Knight, of an Ancient and reputable *Family* in the County of *Kent*, where not only his ſaid *Father*, but his Grandfather, and Elder Brother were Juſtices of the Peace, as was this worthy Knight himſelf afterwards for the County of *Middleſex*. So that in this kind of Series and Succeſſion of *Magiſtracy* from *Father* to *Son*, he ſeemed as

twere

'twere *Born to be a Juſtice of Peace*, as 'tis obſerved by that Learned and Worthy Prelate Dr. *Lloyd* in that excellent Sermon he preach'd at his Funeral.

Sr. *Edm. Godfrey's* Funeral Sermon, Page 14.

His Father (by ſeveral Wives) had a Numerous Iſſue, no leſs than Ten Sons, Our Sir *Edmondbury* being the Sixth by a Second Venter: yet though the Father himſelf was but a younger *Brother*, the *Grandfather* left ſo plentiful an Eſtate to him as ſerved to afford ſufficient allowances to his Children; None of them but with what was left them, beſides the laudable improvements they made to it by Trade and Traffick, lived plentifully and in good repute.

Sir *Edmondbury* had in his youth beſtowed upon him an Education ſuitable to his Birth and Quality, being firſt put to *Weſtminſter* School (that Prime Nurſerie and Pædagogie of Tyronick

Learning,) where in a little time by the ſtrength of his extraordinary Parts he arrived to that proficiency as to be ſent to the Univerſity in order to his maturation in Studies of an higher Nature.

Having continued there for ſome time a diligent and induſtrious Student in thoſe parts of Learning, which afterwards qualified him for great and worthy Employments; he was afterwards ſent over to Travel in Foreign parts, to advance the Theorie of his ſpeculative acquirements by Obſervation of *Men* and Manners, and became thereby the better qualified to diſcharge himſelf in thoſe publick Places to which he was afterwards called.

During the time of his Travels, he kept himſelf (by the aids of the Divine Grace) as well free from the contagion of the *Immoralities* as the (equally dangerous)

gerous) *falſe Religion* of the places in which he converſed; the two deſtructive Rocks, upon which moſt of the unſeaſoned youth of the Gentry of this Kingdom, when expoſed to the like Temptations by their incautelous Parents (out of a vain humour of a fancied accompliſhment to be gained by Travel) do infortunately ſplit.

For by thoſe ſound Principles of Religion and Vertue which he had imbibed by the means of his careful Parents and Inſtructors, he was ſufficiently antidoted againſt both; returning home rather informed than corrupted; like the laborious Bee extracting the Hony of uſeful Experience and Obſervations from the worſt of things.

After his return home to his Native Countrey, his careful Father, to render him as well accompliſhed in Domeſtick Learning as Foreign Experiences, ſent him

next to the Inns of Court, and admitted him a Member of the Honourable Society of *Greys-Inn*, there to Study the Regal and Municipal Laws of this Kingdom; And in this place though he continued not long enough (according to the Rules of such Societies) to assume the Graduates Robe of that Profession; yet he arrived to that mature proficiencie as gave him a good Title to it: And wanted nothing but a Complement of time to make him capable of it.

But the reason of his so soon leaving the Societie was a sense he had in himself of a defect in his Hearing, or a kind of Deafness, which (though not very great) was alwayes Natural to him, and was judged by himself and Friends might be an hindrance to him in the nice and difficult practice of Pleading, where the circumstances of debated Matters

ters from the Mouths of Pleaders or Witneſſes not being audibly received might be a great prejudice to the Clyent's Buſineſs; and withal ſome unhealthineſs in his Body, which in the laborious employment of the Law-practice might be prejudicial to him. For theſe Reaſons after ſome Years continuance in that Inn he removed himſelf into the Countrey amongſt his Friends.

Amongſt whom he diverted himſelf for ſome time: but his generous Soul being too active to be confined to the retirement of a private Solitude and converſation, could not long reſt in this inert and uſeleſs Capacity, but put him upon ſome undertakings, wherein he might improve the activity of his induſtrious Spirit for the good of himſelf and others; *Idleneſs* being alwayes a burthen to him to whom *Labour* never was ſo; the fatigues of

*Quis autem vir bonus & erectus ad honesta, non est laboris appetens justi, & ad officia cum periculo promptus? Cui non industrioso otium pœna est?* Senec. *lib. de Providentia.*

of the latter in its most difficult managements were so little ungrateful to him, that he seemed never better pleas'd, than when he had least ease: for indeed Business was so natural to him that it was never uneasie; He was most in his Element, when he was employed in publick or private Offices of doing good, and none was ever more indefatigable in such Offices than himself.

And Providence was so auspicious to him in these generous designments, as in a short time to offer him a fair occasion of putting them in Execution, by means of an intimate Friend and Relation of his, who had lost a great part of his Estate by reason of his Services for the King in the late Wars; and having reduced the rest into Stock, resolved to improve the same in way of Trade by taking a Wood-yard, and Buying and Selling Wood

and

and Coals; an Employment not only creditable, but known to be uſually very gainful to the Undertakers; eſpecially ſuch as have any conſiderable Stocks to manage it with.

Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey* being a younger Brother, and what Eſtate he had, conſiſting in Moneys to the value of 1000 *l.* or thereabouts, was adviſed (as a fair way of improvement) to join Stocks with the aforeſaid Gentleman, and to come in a Partner with him, in managing the Trade of a Wood-wharf, which he accordingly did; ſetling themſelves firſt at *Dowgate*, within the City of *London*; where in a few Years that they continued Trading together, it pleaſed God ſo to bleſs their honeſt induſtry and indeavours, that they advanced their Stocks to a very conſiderable increaſe & advantage; ſo indulgent is Providence

Providence commonly to the honeſt endeavours of induſtrious Perſons, that the more laborious they are in the Employments they are called to, the more they thrive and are bleſſed in them.

How may the Example of theſe two Trading Gentlemen, reproach the unthrifty humours of too many of the Gentry of theſe Dayes, who ſtudy no other Arts but that of ſpending, and waſtefully to conſume the Patrimonies, that their careful Fathers had gathered for them, in all the expenſive Modes of Luxury and Riot? and while they ſcornfully diſdain thoſe laudable Employments and means of Thrift by which they might be * ſerviceable to the Common-wealth and advance their Families, what do they by taking the contrary courſes, but precipitate themſelves upon the Rocks of unavoidable contempt

* *Quis eſt iſtorum qui non malit Rempub. turbari quam comam ſuam, qui non ſolicitior ſit de capitis ſui decore quam de ſalute, qui non comptior eſſe malit quam honeſtior?* Senec. *de Provid. Cap.* 12.

tempt and Beggery ? and ſo become themſelves the Scorn of thoſe induſtrious Perſons whoſe wayes of Thriving they formerly contemned.

Having thus by their joint Trading (as I have ſaid) acquir'd conſiderable advantages to their particular Eſtates, in a few Years that they dealt together ; It afterwards happened that Mr. *Harriſon*, Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*'s Partner, altered his Condition by Marrying a near Relation of Sir *Edmondbury*'s ; the other continuing ſtill, and to the Day of his Death in the ſtate of Cœlibacy : but whether it were upon this account, the Family being too much inlarged for their commodious Cohabitation ; or that their Stocks being likewiſe ſo much inlarged, there might be a neceſſity ( as was the caſe once between *Abraham* and *Lot* ) of a Separation, I know

know not; but these two Partners having first fairly and justly stated the Accounts betwixt each other, agreed upon a parting: And accordingly Sir *Edmondbury* (resolving still to follow the same Employment) having found out a convenient House and Yard fit for his purpose at the other end of the Town, at *Hartshorn-Lane*, near *Charing-Cross*, removed thither; And having furnished his Yard with a good Stock of Wares, began now to Trade for himself: And found the same Providence that had hitherto been propitious to him, to succeed his industry and endeavours in this his new undertaking, with a suitable Blessing.

The Arts he used as means (subservient to the Divine Providence) of his Thriving in the World, were no other than those of an ingenious industry and unreproveable Integrity, the two best and most solid Bases of a prosperous condition.

tion. He being in his private Capacity, as ſtrict an Obſerver of the Rules of Commutative Juſtice, as he was afterwards of the diſtributive, when called to the exerciſe of a more publick Function.

And it was not long that he continued in this private way of Commerce and Trading; but that the great Abilities both of Eſtate and Parts of one ſo near reſiding to the Court being repreſented to his Majeſty (who as of his piercing Wiſdom, he is moſt able to judge of; ſo of his Native Clemency and Goodneſs is moſt ready to prefer ſuch Perſons to Places of Truſt and Honour, wherein they may become ſerviceable to himſelf and People) It pleaſed his Majeſty to admit him into the Commiſſion of the Peace, as one of his Juſtices for the County of *Middleſex*, and City of *Weſtminſter*; in which Place

Place he faithfully ſerved him, till ſuch time, as for the laſt Services wherein he performed the greateſt act of Loyalty to his Prince and Countrey, that lay in the power of a Subject to do, he was by the malice of his, and our implacable Enemies, the *Papiſts*, taken from us.

We are now therefore to conſider him in his more publick Capacity as a Juſtice of the Peace, in which place as he ſpent many and the laſt Years of his Life, we may remark more ſolemnly thoſe Graces and Excellencies which alwayes did illuſtrate his moſt imitable Converſation.

But whether or no any happy Conjunction of Sydereal influences might auſpicate this Honour to him by way of Succeſſion to his worthy Anceſtors; 'tis cer-

certain one of the greateſt of Princes thought him not unworthy the Office.

And was ſo well ſatisfied in his choice of him, that in confirmation of his approvement, He [that ought to know beſt (ſayes the Learned Doctor in his *Threnodia*) hath often ſaid, *He took Sir* Edmondbury Godfrey *to be the beſt Juſtice of Peace in this Kingdom*;] and adds a great Word of his own in the firſt Clauſe of that Paragraph; That [*He was perhaps the Man, the Man of our Age, that did the moſt good in that Station*; *He did* (ſaith he) *Dedicate himſelf wholly to it*; *made his Countrey his Family*; *his Pariſh his Wife and Children*; *attended wholly to their good*; *to keep up Law and Juſtice, and Safety and Liberty*; *to ſave others from Violence and Wrong, to reduce them from Diſorder and Violence.* Sir *Edm. Godfrey's* Funeral Sermon.

What greater Teſtimonies, than theſe of ſo judicious a Prince, and ſo Learned a Prelate, could be expected or deſired to Illuſtrate the Merits of a worthy and deſerving Magiſtrate?

But if we may Comment upon this Royal Theme, it will be worth our while to conſider thoſe Excellencies apart which rendred him capable of ſo great a Character. And here we may not unfitly take the opportunity to give you in brief the Character of this Excellent Perſon, both as to his Natural and Moral Indowments; by which it may be eaſily judged, how well qualified he was as well for the Honour as Truſt of that Eminent Place in. which he ſerved.

As to his Perſon, the Graver hath furniſhed you in the Frontiſpiece with a Copy (not much diſagreeing

greeing to the Life) of his comely and graceful Countenance; in which, as if Nature had caſt him into a Mould fit for the purpoſe of his future Office, we may perceive a duly compoſed Feature equally mixt with gravity and ſweetneſs, a becoming mien that carried as well Authority as ingenuity in it, and commanded at once both awe and love from the beholders.

The gracefulneſs of a Mans preſence (in the Fancies of ſome) adds much of reſpect and reverence to their Perſons, eſpecially where their Characters require it or deſerve it. And therefore *Howell* treating of the qualifications of Embaſſadors, gives this for one: *That being to repreſent the Perſon of his Prince, he ought to be a comely and graceful Perſon.* And ſuch an one was Sir *Edmondbury*; *Howels* Treatiſe of Embaſſadors.

his Stature was elevated ſomewhat above the common Size of ordinary tall Men : the habit of his Body ſpare, far from Corpulencie; but well ſet and exactly proportioned. He was indeed (as moſt tall Men are) ſomewhat inclined to ſtoop in his going, which might be occaſioned by the Thoughtfulneſs of his muſing Head, moſtly working upon ſome good and generous Deſigns in the way of his Buſineſs. His diſpoſition and humour were ſuch as obliged love and reſpects from all that knew him, being Naturally of a kind, courteous, and affable temper, free of acceſs, and ready to hear the meaneſt Perſons, that in way of complaint, or buſineſs, had any thing to do with him; and this accompanied with a facetenes and pleaſancie of humour, that was no leſs Natural him, rendred his Converſation lovely and

and delightful to all Perſons.

If it may not ſeem impertinent, I will give you one inſtance for all of the Urbanity of his temper. That he being one Night attending at the Council Table at *Whitehall*, till it was ſomewhat late, and being then to go to the *Temple* upon Buſineſs, called a Coach at the Court Gates; and perceiving a Gentleman ſtanding there, whom he had obſerved likewiſe attending upon Buſineſs at the Board, was pleaſed courteouſly to enquire of him, whether his way lay towards the *Temple*: underſtanding which, he was pleaſed, though a Stranger, to take him into the Coach with him, and gave him his paſſage thither.

Civility and Courteſie were the Flowers and Ornaments of that excellent temper; the ground

of which conſiſted of an exact Juſtice and Compleat Charity; both theſe were Eminent in this Worthy: None more punctual and exact as to the Commutative parts of Juſtice than he; in his dealings, in the keeping of his Accounts, in performance of his promiſes, rendring to every Man his right, and diſcreetly looking to his own. And for his Charity, as he was Naturally indued with a large and bountiful Spirit, ſo the expreſſions of it were Viſible in ſuch circumſtances and inſtances, as may perhaps be parallel'd by few Men of this Age, if we reſpect either the Charity of his Mind, or the Charity of his Hands.

And as to the Firſt, how free was he from a cenſorious Spirit; the unhappy temper of too many of this Age; and no doubt the

the main ground of our preſent differences both in Church and State? when Men not content to enjoy the ſatisfaction and liberty of their own perſwaſions, do injuriouſly cenſure and perhaps maliciouſly deſpight thoſe that are of the contrary: But this Good Man was none of that Leaven; he was himſelf of a Sound and Orthodox perſwaſion and principles; yet cenſured none that differed from him in leſſer Circumſtances not material to the Eſſence and Vitals of Religion; but honoured many ſuch for the Characters of a ſolid goodneſs appearing in them from whom he differed in his own private Judgment and Opinion: though he was moſt ſtrict in reproving and puniſhing groſſer Enormities; yet he could charitably bear with the leſſer infirmities of ſuch in whom a controuling Vertue did more emi-

nently prevail. In fine, though he had a ſevere regard to himſelf, and his own actions; yet he could bear with others for greater miſcarriages than he allowed in himſelf: though he alwayes frown'd upon the frontleſs Sinner; yet (ſuch was his candour) that he would rarely put a modeſt Tranſgreſſor to the Bluſh.

As to the Charity of his Hands, it muſt be a labour (though a delightful one) to any that ſhould go about to enumerate thoſe labours of Love, thoſe Offices of a true Chriſtian Charity in which he abounded.

It may now be lawful to declare to the World, that which in his Life he moſt laboured to conceal; for indeed his Charity was ſo truly Chriſtian and Heroick, that in the expreſſions of it, his

his left Hand was a Stranger to what his right Hand did : few have more merited applauſe in this kind than himſelf, none ſought it leſs ; being contented to have done his duty, expecting his reward from his Heavenly Father, and leaving the fame of it to the contingent notice of a poſthumous Memorie.

It is now known which durſt not before be mentioned, how kind he was to a Religious, but ſuffering Family in the City of *Weſtminſter*, allowing them Ten Pounds *per Annum*, towards their ſupport, and this Annuity he continued to them for ſeveral Years together.

But this was but one Family of many that were in the like nature, though in different proportions, relieved by him.

Al-

Although he was ever ſevere againſt idle Beggers and Vagabonds, ſuch as refuſing the honeſt wayes of Induſtry and Labour to maintain themſelves, lived altogether upon the Alms of others; yet he was ſo much a friend to thoſe that were neceſſitatedly poor, and whoſe poverty was neither occaſioned by ill Husbandry, nor continued by idleneſs, that ſuch ſhould never want his Charity; but he would either ſet them on Work, or otherwiſe relieve them by ſome charitable donation.

Although, as I have ſaid, it was the Chriſtianity of his temper to do his Alms in ſecret, there are many Hundreds of living Witneſſes that are able to give in their Teſtimonials to this part of his Character, that he was a truly charitable Man. And

And as he arrived to this grade of the *beatifying Scale* of being *Merciful*; ſo he declared himſelf to be a true Θεογενὴς, a Child of God by aſcending another; he was a Peace-maker, one that coveted not ſo much the Triumph of the Lawrel as the ſhadow of the Olive-bough: Moderation and Peace were the proper Elements of his Nature. If he obſerved any differences to ariſe betwixt any of his Friends or Neighbours, how induſtrious would he be to reconcile them! nor would he reſt, whatever pains he was expoſed to, till he had accompliſhed his ends. Mat. 5. 9.

The reputation of his Peace-making humour occaſioned him much trouble by ſuch as deſired the benefit of it, by putting him frequently upon Arbitrations and com-

compoſing of differences: which province as by reaſon of his great judgment and experience, he was very capable to manage; ſo he rarely declined it, though it were a great hindrance both to his Publick and Private Buſineſs; it is well known by the Neighbourhood amongſt whom he lived, how much of his time and pains were laid out in ſuch friendly Services.

Thus was he as a Man: take him as a Chriſtian, and a Religious Man; and I cannot give you his Character more truly and fully than is mentioned by the aforeſaid *Learned Prelate* in his Funeral Sermon: one who as by reaſon of his intimacy with him, he had the greateſt opportunity; ſo by his faculty was moſt capable to judge of him in this particular. His words are theſe:

"As

"As to thoſe things which be- Funeral Sermon
"long to a private Chriſtian, I *pag.*12,13.
"ought to know him better than
"moſt others. And I did know
"*that* by him which gives me
"abundant comfort in his Death. I
"knew him to be a juſt and
"charitable Man; A Devout, a
"Zealous, and Conſcientious Chri-
"ſtian. His Religion was more
"for uſe than ſhew. And yet
"he was conſtant in all the Acts
"of Gods worſhip, as well out of
"Judgment as Affection. And
"though the compaſſion that he
"had for all Men that did amiſs,
"extended it ſelf to all manner
"of Diſſenters, and amongſt them
"he had a kindneſs for the Perſons
"of many *Roman* Catholicks: yet
"he alwayes declared a particu-
"lar hatred and deteſtation of *Po-*
"*pery*. I ſay this on purpoſe to
"be remembred (becauſe ſome
"would have him a *Papiſt*, or in-
"clined

"clined that way) I never plea-
"ſed him with any duty I per-
"formed, at leaſt he never thank-
"ed me for any ſo much, as he
"did for thoſe Sermons which I
"preached here againſt *Popery*.

Thus far the worthy Doctor, whoſe words I have quoted at large, as a Noble confirmation of what has been before hinted, of his Piety, Charity, Moderation, and Religion; and withall (under this Head) to take off that groundleſs and malicious calumny, deviſed no doubt by the *Papiſts* themſelves, of his inclination to their Religion; a Scandal ſo groſly abſurd (to them eſpecially that were acquainted with his Converſation) that if the known oppoſition he made againſt them and their Practices in the firſt diſcovery of their preſent Plot, and his dying for it by their violent and malicious Hands,

Hands, were not a ſufficient refutation; we have here an unexceptionable confirmation from the Mouth and Pen of this worthy Biſhop, whoſe judgment was too great, and who knew him too well, to be deceived in ſo material a circſtance.

We have by theſe rude touches given you a rough draught of ſome of thoſe lineaments that made up his Excellent compoſition; ſome faint Ideas of his well featur'd Soul, whoſe ſeveral Graces as they were ſingly moſt Excellent and Lovely, ſo the Harmony of their contexture agreeing in an exact Symmetry, rendred him a pure form of Vertue: the complexion of which was not of a faint or fading Nature, like ſome tender Conſtitutions that change with every Air; but ſtrong and permanent, not to be altered by any Viciſſitudes of Fortune or Condition: *What he was*, he was alwayes, of

Στολὴν πνα ἀρετῆς ἔμψυχον καὶ ἀθάνατον. vita Athan.

of whom it may be ſaid, as it was once of the great *Athanaſius*, That he was *A living and immortal Pillar of Vertue*.

We ſhall laſtly conſider him in his more publick Capacity as a Magiſtrate or Juſtice of the Peace, in which province as he ſtood more lyable to Vulgar notice, we ſhall obſerve thoſe remarkables of him that may be ſatisfactory to the Readers attention and his own due merits.

How well he deſerved this Office, needs no higher or greater Confirmation, than that he was elected to it, and approved in it by him that beſtow'd it on him: *A Great and Wiſe Prince*, who as he is himſelf the Fountain of Juſtice, cannot be thought to commit the Adminiſtration thereof (eſpecially to one in vicinity, ſo near, and ſo well known to him, as Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey* was) but to Perſons of exact approvement.

But

Beſides, what we have before hinted of his fitneſs for this Service by the happineſs of his Education, having been brought up a Student in the Laws of *England*; he was otherwiſe qualified for it, by many excellent Endowments of Nature, requiſite to the compoſition of a good Magiſtrate; a deep and piercing Judgment to ſearch into the Niceties and Intricacies of ſuch difficult buſineſs as he often met with, and to determine accordingly; An indefatigable Patience mixed with a genuine ſerenity of Mind, whereby he could bear with the Clamours and Impertinencies of ſuch as came before him, leiſurely attending to the Allegations both of Appellants and Criminals, and fully hearing whatever (and ſo long as) they had any thing in reaſon to offer to him; rather than the Truth on either ſide ſhould be undiſcovered by any

prejudicate fore-ſtalling of the Evidence.

A right and ſound Integrity of Mind, the golden Vein that ran through the whole body of his Actions, and all the parts of it, not to be corrupted by gifts, bribes, or penſions (the common taint of Juſtice) nor to be warp'd or byas'd by any ſiniſter Intereſts, but plain and upright, unintereſted, and regularly conformable to the exacteſt rules of Juſtice and Honeſty, in all the particular adminiſtrations of his Province, being well known, as to any partiality in his actings, to be no Reſpecter of Perſons.

Add unto all theſe, an Heroick Fortitude, and Invincible Courage of Mind, which was the Shield of his other Vertues, and whereby he was bravely armed and defended againſt all the difficulties and diſcouragements (which were not a few) that he met with; ſtill keeping

keeping his ground with a ſtedfaſt Uprightneſs, and unmoved Vertue amidſt ſuch Tryals, as perſons of leſs Courage than himſelf would have ſneaked and grovel'd under; Fortitude is ſtiled by *Plato*, *One of the moſt Fair and Excellent Vertues*; And is by *Ariſtotle* in his *Ethicks* made to bring up the *Van* of the Four Cardinal Vertues, *Quia hæc virtus circa res arduas & difficilimas verſatur; Virtutis autem proprium eſt verſari inter difficiliora.* A Vertue therefore certainly moſt becoming a *Good Magiſtrate*, who muſt dare to be ſuch in the worſt of times, and greateſt of dangers.

ἡ ἀνδρεία ὅτι τῶν καλλίστων. *Plato* in Lachete.

'Tis vulgar Vertue (ſays the 'Learned Prelate, ſpeaking on this 'head) that puts men only upon '*Safe* good things; 'Tis Vertue 'in its perfection, when one dares 'do well, and ſuffer for it: And 'of this Degree he ſhewed ſome 'as great proofs as perhaps have

Funeral Sermon *pag.* 16.

'been given in our days.

We ſhall in the firſt place give you one Inſtance which (with due Allowance to the unuſualneſs of the Practice) may give ſufficient proof of the greatneſs of his Mind, in daring to be juſt to himſelf, (Juſtice as well as Charity beginning at home,) in a caſe wherein a Sneaking Softneſs or Complyance might have betray'd him to the ruining advantages of a Sconc'd and Inſulting Adverſary.

Having a conſiderable Debt owing to him from a Great Perſon at Court, to whom he had made many and often applications for the Payment of it, without any other ſatisfaction than that of fair promiſes, from time to time, and nothing performed: Sir *Edmond-Bury* well knowing the Ability of the Perſon, and that his pretences were but ſo many formal delays to deferr the Payment of

of that which (though juſtly due) he knew (by reaſon of his priviledge) he could not in an ordinary courſe of Juſtice be troubled for, reſolved however to ſue him at Common-Law, (notwithſtanding his ſaid Priviledge) and rather to caſt himſelf upon His Majeſties Clemency, for infringing the Priviledge of his Houſhold, than to ſuffer himſelf to be unjuſtly defrauded of his due Debt, by one that would make ſuch a Protection an *Aſylum* to that Injuſtice, which he knew His Majeſty would never patronize or allow of.

Accordingly after all other fair ways, unſucceſsfully attempted; he got the ſaid Courtier Arreſted by vertue of the Kings Writt, and a Warrant thereupon granted by the Sheriff: and the Defendant was thereupon taken into Cuſtody, till ſuch time as he ſhould give in ſufficient Bail to anſwer

the Action, inſtead of which the Defendant inſiſting upon his Priviledge: ſent to *White-Hall*, and got an Order for the Commitment of Sir *Edmond-Bury*, for breach of Priviledge, upon which he was taken into Cuſtody, and ſo remained for the ſpace of ſix days a Priſoner, and was ſo to continue till ſuch time as he ſhould diſcharge the other of the Arreſt, which Sir *Edmond-Bury* would not conſent unto, but rather ſuffered the ſeverity of that uneaſie reſtraint, than to gratifie his Adverſaries ſtubbornneſs with a too eaſie compliance:

His Majeſty being then acquainted with the Circumſtances of the Caſe, was pleaſed graciouſly to Order Sir *Edmond-Bury Godfreys* diſcharge; and taking notice, in his Princely Judgement, of that Magnanimity and Heroick diſpoſition he ſhewed, in bearing the brunt of this trouble,

was

was pleaſed not only to pardon the Miſdemeanour; but by this Action to take ſuch farther notice of him, as to conferr upon him the Honour of Knighthood: and as a more ſpecial token of his Grace and Favour, to admit him again into the Commiſſion of the Peace, out of which he had, by means of his Adverſary, been then lately before ſtrucken out.

But a more noble inſtance than this to prove the fortitude of his mind, as well in daring dangers, as bearing troubles, appears in his ſtaying in Town in the time of the laſt great Sickneſs, when the two great Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* were in a manner deſerted by their Inhabitants, and few left but ſuch of the poorer ſort who wanted Mony or Friends to remove themſelves farther; when the Arrows of the Almighty were ſcattered abroad in every corner: when almoſt every

Houſe was turned into a Sepulchre, and Epitaph'd with the doleful Inſcription of a *Miſerere Domine*, while the Dead and Living ſeemed buryed together; when the fear of the Contagion rendered the few Inhabitants as unſociable to each other, as they would with wild Beaſts in a Wilderneſs, every man fearing to come near another, leſt he ſhould meet with his own Executioner, when their very words (conveyed with a lethiferous Air) were feared as Bullets: when breath it ſelf the Inſtruments of Life in one, ſhould be death to another as it paſſed from him. In fine when death and danger filled all places, and turned the whole Town into one univerſal Scene of Miſery and Mortality: then it was that this worthy Magiſtrate ſhewed the greateſt proofs of a true Chriſtian Courage and Reſolution, in adventuring to ſtay for a Publick

Good

Good in all the greateſt heats of this dangerous Contagion. The famous *Roman*, *Curtius*, is celebrated in Hiſtory for his unexemplary Courage, in that for the love of his Country, and to evert a great Judgment then upon them, he fearleſly rode headlong into a vaſt devouring Gulph, becoming ſo the Sacrifice of their Redemption. The action was full of Gallantry and Bravery, ſuitable to the Heroick temper of a true *Roman* Spirit: but Sir *Edmond-Bury*, from a better Principle, of a truly Chriſtian Zeal, at leaſt equalliz'd his Courage in this great undertaking; wherein death in a thouſand ſeveral appearances, ſeemed ready to devour him, if his Tutelar Angel (conſigned by the Divine Providence) had not preſerv'd him to greater purpoſes.

It was no unadviſed forwardneſs, or injudicious temerity that put

put him upon an exploit ſo hazardous as this was to his life and ſafety, neither any deſigns of advantage by it, but a Juſt and Conſcientious regard to his Duty in that place wherein he knew he might (in the abſence of thoſe his fellow Magiſtrates that were fled from the danger) be inſtrumental as well to preſerve the Lives, as Properties, of ſuch as ſhould be expoſed both to the danger of the Contagion, and the Rapine of ſome ill minded people, who frequently take the advantage of ſuch Publick Calamities to inrich themſelves with the ſpoils of the miſerable Deceaſed.

Theſe were the only ends he had of his ſtaying in Town, for a *Publick Good*, and was therefore eſteemed by the Inhabitants of *Weſtminſter*, as their Guardian Genius; as the *Aſylum* and Sanctuary of their diſtreſſed conditions.

*He*

*He was the man* (ſhall I ſay the *only man* of his Place,) that ſtayed to do good, and did the good he ſtayed for; ſhall we go about to inſtance in particulars? 'tis impoſſible, they are innumerable. 'Tis eaſier to ſay, what good did he not that lay within the Verge of his Province? His Houſe was not only the Seat of Juſtice, but an Hoſpital of Charity, where beſides that Relief which he commonly afforded the Poor at other times for the neceſſity of Living, he now extended his Charity to give them Phyſick, to preſerve them from dying, when they were in a more immediate danger by the Contagion, then of Starving; *He was the Man*, (and where was there ſuch another,) that laying aſide the Grandeur of his Circumſtances, would familiarly viſit his Poor Sick Neighbours, and Adminiſter ſuitable Reliefs to them; *He was the Man*, that at

that time durſt venture himſel into the very Garriſon of Death the Peſt-houſe (the ordering o which, he took into his peculia Care and Adminiſtration) and there amidſt the deadly Fume that aroſe from their Putrid Sores, would he ſtand by the Diſeaſed *Lazars*, and ſee them dreſſed, not denying them any Relief or Aſſiſtance that lay in his Power to afford them.

His Juſtice was no leſs remarkable then his Charity, when there was any need of it, as many times there was, to right the Dead, as well as to relieve the Living; a notable inſtance whereof, we ſhall give you in this following Narration.

A Profligate Wretch that had taken up a new way of Thieving, (yet 'tis ſaid too much Practiſed in thoſe times) of Robbing the Dead, notwithſtanding the Horror that is naturally concomitant

to

to ſuch Actions, had in the dead time of the Night uſed to Invade the Cemeteries and Church-yards that were now more Peopled then the places they belong'd to; and there breaking up the mournful Clods, would Sacrilegiouſly ranſack the Graves, and pillage them with as much freedom, as Souldiers do the bodies of their vanquiſht Enemies in the Fields of War, taking from them their Dying Apparel, the Sheets and other Linnen in which they were Inhumed, and decently covered, leaving the Poor Carcaſſes inhumanly Naked.

This Trade he followed ſo long till he furniſhed a Ware-houſe with the Spoils of the Dead; and had gotten into his Poſſeſſion (ſome ſay) to the number of a Thouſand Winding-ſheets: when by ſome means being at laſt diſcovered, information of theſe barbarous Actions being given in to

Sir

Sir *Edmnud-bury*, he condiſcend-
ed to go himſelf with the Con-
ſtables Guard, to the Place wher
(he was informed) the Good
were Harboured, and Seized them
In the mean while the *Crimina*
having got notice of the deſign
againſt him, was fled; and being
hardned againſt the fear of Infecti-
on by his too much familiarity
with the Dead, had taken Sanctu-
ary in the *Peſt-houſe*, where he
thought himſelf ſufficiently ſecu-
red againſt the Attacques of any
that ſhould purſue him; for who
ſhould venture upon ſo imminent
a danger, as to ſeize a *Malefactor*
in that place, where poſſibly they
might run upon their own
Deaths? And indeed, the *Officers*
to whom Sir *Edmund-bury* had
directed his Warrants to that pur-
poſe, were too faint-hearted to do
it, and declined the Service; But
then the *Noble Knight* himſelf (as
a Pattern of unpreſidented Mag-
nanimity)

nanimity) out of his Zeal to Juſtice, ventured in his own Perſon to go unto that Fatal Place (made Sacred againſt all Approaches by the danger of it,) and there with his own hands Seized and carryed off the *Offendor*, then delivering him into the hands of the Officers to be ſecured, in order to be at a convenient time Examined about the Fact.

And upon due proofs made out to him by ſeveral Witneſſes, the Criminal being Convicted, Sir *Edmond-Bury Godfrey* in reſpect to Juſtice, and to make ſo great a *Villain* an Example for the future to all that ſhould be tempted to any ſuch execrable deſigns, pronounced this *Sentence* upon him, as moſt ſuitable to the nature of his *Crime*, That he ſhould be carryed to the *Church yard*, the place where he had perpetrated his Nefandous Villanies, and there to be ſtrip'd naked to the Waſte, and

by

by the Beadle belonging to the Pariſh, to be ſeverely ſcourged round the place; which Sentence was accordingly Executed upon him, in the preſence of a great number of Spectators, who were aſſembled out of Curioſity to ſee ſo remarkable an Execution: *Mortui non Mordent*, it is proverbially ſaid; but one that durſt ſo boldly venture to ſpoil their paſſive Carkaſſes, found an active revenge inflicted on him, for ſo doing, in the very proſpect of their injured Relicks; yet neither the ſmart, nor ſhame of his puniſhment could mollifie the hardned wretch to any kind of relentings for his notorious Villanies; but rather excited in him a Spirit of Revenge againſt the Authors of it: which he eſpecially deſigned againſt the worthy Sir *Edmond Bury*, by whoſe Sentence it was inflicted, ſo that turning his Covetous deſigns againſt the Dead, into a malicious

Revenge

Revenge againſt the Living, he vowed and reſolved upon his death whenever he ſhould find an opportunity for it:

And in purſuance of ſuch his Deviliſh reſolves, being one time late at night, unhappily befriended with an occaſion of meeting Sir *Edmond-Bury Godfrey*, in the Street going homewards towards his own Houſe, the Barbarous Villain, in an inhumane manner, aſſaults him with a Cudgel that he carryed about him (perhaps for that purpoſe) and had certainly brained him, if Sir *Edmond-Bury*, perceiving his deſign, had not prevented it by a timely defence, which he did by drawing out his Sword, and therewith Warding the blows that were aimed at him, yet without any offenſive violence or hurt to his Adverſary, but only to defend himſelf, which he did till ſuch time as Company coming by, and taking notice of

the Out-rage, Reſcued him from the Aſſault, and ſeized upon the *Ruffian*, who was thereupon Committed to *Newgate*, where he continued till the next Seſſions of the Peace holden for *London* and *Middleſex*, at the *Old-Bayly*, and there (beſides for this) ſeveral other Indictments comming in againſt him for Felony, he was Convicted, and received Sentence to dye; but by the mercy of the Court he was only Tranſported into ſome Foraign Plantation, where perſiſting ſtill in his wicked Courſes, notwithſtanding theſe ſeaſonable warnings, being Convicted of ſome Criminal Fact, that by the Laws of the Country deſerved death, he had Judgement of death accordingly paſſed upon him, and was Hanged.

During all the time of this great and dreadful *Sickneſs*, Sir *Edmond-Bury Godfrey*, (as we have ſaid) continued his *Station:* and did

wor-

worthily, that while, ſupply the defect of thoſe that out of a Puſillanimous *Phil-auty*, had deſerted their Charges to ſecure themſelves; ſuch ſelfiſh Principles as theirs were abhorrent from his Generous and Publick Spirit, who durſt attend his Duty in the Face of the greateſt difficulties and dangers. And it pleaſed God (as an incouragement to others in the like diſcharge of their Duties) to reward his faithfulneſs with a ſingular Protection, preſerving him from thoſe imminent Perils, that he was (by his forwardneſs to be uſeful) continually expoſed to, that he might continue to be farther ſerviceable to his *King* and *Country* in better times.

And many years after this it pleaſed God to continue him to us for a Publick Bleſſing: in which time, though we cannot note any great remarkables of him to ſupply a *Hiſtory*, yet remarkable it

is, and worthy note, that he was ſtill the ſame; the ſame *Good Uſeful man* that he always was; none of the Fleeting *Mobile* that aſpire at *Names*, and to be made the Diſcourſe of the *World* by their fluctuating and giddy Changes, he kept his Station, and contented himſelf with a private and retired acting in that Sphere, wherein he had opportunity enough of doing Good, and being Uſeful to the *World*, the greateſt thing that he ever aſpired to.

About the Year 1678. Having been by the conſtant Fatigues and Labours of his Buſineſs, reduced to a ſicklineſs of Body, and Diſtempers growing upon him, he was adviſed by the *Phiſicians* to go to *Montpellier* in *France*, the Air of that Country being accounted very Reſtorative to waſting and decaying Conſtitutions; according to whoſe advice, having

ving ſetled his Affairs in *England* for the ſhort time of his intended ſtay, he went over thither, and took, together with, the benefit of that Salutiferous Air, a Proſpect of ſeveral remarkable Places in that *Kingdom*; eſpecially of a Great Work that the *French King* was then undertaking, in making a *Navigable River* through thoſe Countries into the *Levant*. He continued for ſome months in that Country (in which time it having pleaſed God to reſtore him to a good meaſure of Health, (the end he went for) he returned again to bleſs his own Country, and Relations, with his much long'd-for preſence.

And not long after his return it was, that the *late* (I fear we have too much reaſon to ſay the *preſent*) *Helliſh and Damnable Plot* of the *Papiſts* againſt the *King* and *Government*, broke out in *England*. An unhappy *Jun-*

*cture* in which his laſt actings, that concluded the *Cataſtrophe* of his worthy Life, expoſed him to an untimely and cruel Death, by the hands of thoſe bloudy-minded *Papiſts*; the *Proto-Martyr* of thoſe Innocents that were deſigned by them to a mercileſs deſtruction; but bleſſed be *God*, his Death, however maliciouſly deſigned by them, occaſioned a prevention of the ill effects of their Malice againſt others, by awakning the *Magiſtrates*, and generally the whole *Kingdom*, by this early inſtance of their Treachery to a more narrow watchfulneſs of them and their proceedings.

The *Hiſtory* of the firſt beginning and Diſcovery of this *Plot*, is ſo generally known, and mentioned in ſo many *Narratives* and *Informations* Publiſhed of it, that it were needleſs for us to ſay much of it, or more than is neceſſary to let you know how far

Sir

Sir *Edmond-Bury* was concerned about it.

Dr. *Oates*, Reputed the firſt Diſcoverer of this *Plot*, having been beyond the Seas, and here in *England*, a long time Converſant with the Managers of it, as being Liſted one of their Party, and privy thereby to all their Deſigns and Managements, Was reſolved to make his *Diſcovery* of this *Myſtery of Iniquity*, and the Intrigues of it, upon the firſt fair opportunity that offered it ſelf to him. And having got into ſome acquaintance with Dr. *Tongue*, a Worthy and Learned Perſon, who had lately before Tranſlated a Book, Intituled the *Jeſuits Morals*, into *Engliſh*, the ſaid Book reflecting ſo ſeverely upon that *Brood of Vipers*, exaſperated them to that height, that nothing would ſatisfie them but his blood (the uſual Alloy of their mercileſs Revenges) and Dr. *Oates*, then a great Con-

fident of that Party muſt be the man (injoyned thereto by their *Provincial Whitebread*) that ſhould diſpatch him. Dr. *Oates* could do no leſs than accept the ſervice, but (as it never was in his purpoſe) was ſo far from Executing what he had promiſed that after a little time of acquaintance with the *Doctor*, he Diſcovers to him not only what they had deſigned againſt his own life, but the *Plot* in General, with their deſigns againſt the *King* and *Government*, and *Proteſtant Religion* Eſtabliſhed in theſe Kingdoms; and looking upon the *Doctor* (as he was) as a perſon of approved Truſt and Integrity, did at the ſame time Communicate to him the General Heads of this multi-form *Treaſon*, with the names of the *Actors* concerned it it.

But

But the buſineſs being of ſo Extraordinary Conſequence, and Mighty Oppoſition and Difficulty ſuppoſed to be met with upon the Diſcovery of it; it was conſulted between them, what fit Perſon they ſhould pitch upon to acquaint his Majeſty with it.

And accordingly they agreed upon *Collonel Kirby*, a Perſon of known Fidelity to the *King*, and Zeal to the *Proteſtant* Intereſt; the *Collonel* chearfully undertakes the Service, and taking a convenient opportunity of meeting the *King* walking in St. *James's Park*, begs his Attention, and informs him ſome heads of the *Treaſon*, and particularly, of the Deſigns of the *Papiſts*, to take away His Sacred Life, and that *Pickering* and *Grove*, beſides others, were Ingaged to Attempt it in that very place of His Receſs; His Majeſty was much Surpriz'd, to hear of a Danger, (that by reaſon of his

his Native Innocency and Goodneſs) he needed not to have feared, but graciouſly accepting at the hands of his Loyal Subject, this ſeaſonable Notice, was pleaſed thereupon to Order him, together with Dr. *Tongue*, to wait upon *Him* that Evening at *White-hall* with the *Informations*, which they accordingly did; delivering to him an *Information* conſiſting of Forty three Articles, drawn up by Dr. *Oates*: the Origional of which, (this being but a Coppy) he kept in his own hands His; *Majeſty* graciouſly received the Papers, but being to go the next Morning to *Windſor*, was pleaſed to order them to be left in the hands of a great *Lord* and Eminent *Miniſter* of *State*, whom His *Majeſty* would intruſt as well for the ſafety of them, as his Secrecie in the Affair, and accordingly they were left with him, and ſeveral Attendances were ſpent upon

upon his *Lordſhip*, in order to acquaint him with other Matters relating to the Concern.

In the mean while Dr. *Oates* diſcovered himſelf to *Collonel Kirby*, who had not had all this time any acquaintance with him; and gave him in ſome further Information, as namely, of the coming to Town of the *Provincial Whitebread*, *Bedingfield* a *Jeſuite*, and others of that Gang, and that they having by ſome means got intimation of this Diſcovery, had him in Suſpition for it; And had deſign'd to prevent his Progreſs therein, by making him away: this they thought in their deviliſh Policy the likelieſt way to forward their Deſigns, by firſt removing ſuch Perſons out of the way as ſhould be likely to be Inſtrumental in the intended Diſcovery.

This they then attempted againſt *Dr. Oates*, and this they afterwards

ter wards Executed upon the worthy Sir *Edmund-Bury*, who was not ſo lucky to eſca pe their Murderous Hands, as he was. For the *Doctor* more than miſtruſting their Deſignes againſt him, had the good luck to avoid the brunt of their Revenge againſt him, by a timely flight; the particulars of which, he related to Dr. *Tongue*: and that now having thus got himſelf looſed from his Treaſonable Company, he was reſolved to caſt himſelf upon the Mercy and Protection of his *Majeſty*; which *Reſolution* of his, Dr. *Tongue* very well approved, and till ſuch time as they could meet with a convenient opportunity of accompliſhing it, did kindly invite him to continue with him (as a good place of Safety and Retirement to him,) at his Lodgings at *Foxhall*.

During which time, Dr. *Oates* wrote over fair Copies of his Informations,

formations, and upon the *King's* Return to *White-hall*, Notice was one day given to Dr. *Tongue* and Collonel *Kirby*, That it was his *Majesties* Pleasure, that they two should Attend him the next Morning in *Councel*, to be Examined before that great Presence, about the Particulars of their Informations.

In Order to which, it was necessary, that their several Copies should be Sworn to, to render them the more Authentick when they should be delivered into the *Councel*; And Sir *Edmund-Bury*, as a Person of known Loyalty to his *King* and *Country*, was the Magistrate whom they chose to be Sworn by, and to intrust with this great Secret.

A Loyal, but unhappy piece of Service to this poor *Gentleman*, who having with Horror and Astonishment perused the said Informations, and taken their Oaths of the truth of them (which they Swore

Swore to before him) would needs desire a Copy of them, to be left with him, that he might in his own Loyal and Judicious thoughts take them upon an after view into a more serious consideration, and so be the better inabled to Act in that Province he was in, if need should be, for the prevention of the growing mischief.

Little dreaming (Dear Soul) at that time, that his Loyal Intentions therein, should expose him to that Malice of his Enemies (who too well knew the honesty and integrity of his mind, not to be concern'd at it) that should be the occasion of his Death; the sad and doleful Narrative of which, as it was by this means occasioned, we shall presently give you:

The Two Informants having thus sworn to their Informations, went with them before the King and Councel, who afterwards sent for

for Dr. *Oates*, and they were all Three ſeverally Examined before them, and their Services herein ſo well accepted, that to ſecure them from the Malice of their Enemies, His Majeſty (out of his Native clemency and goodneſs) was graciouſly pleaſed to take Dr. *Tongue* and Dr. *Oates* into his Royal Protection, and to order them Lodgings in his Pallace at *Whitehall*.

The *Plotters* (that had Spies in every Corner to obſerve the progreſs of their Deſigns, and the ſucceſſes of them) were now ſtrangely ſurprized, that the ſcent was taken, and that we were already in purſuit of the game, before they were aware of it; They dreaded the *Rumour* of it more then any particular Informations; They knew that Information had been given in and Sworn to; They knew who it was that gave them their Oaths, and that he had Co-

pies

pies of the Informations; They knew ſo Loyal a Perſon, ſo True a Proteſtant, would be more then a Speculative or idle Obſervator upon ſuch Treaſonable Subjects, they knew his Place, they knew his Parts, they knew his Power, they knew his Intereſt at Court; his free acceſs to the King, his eſteem amongſt the People, and were not ignorant how able, how ready he might be to improve all theſe advantages to the ruine of their Deſignes: They knew his Integrity, that there was no hopes of corrupting him, and therefore reſolved to deſtroy him; that by ſuch an Execrable inſtance of their Revengeful temper they might deter all other Loyal Magiſtrates from intermedling with their Affairs, and to render their *Arcana inferna* Sacred againſt all ſuch intermedlings by the danger of their Revenges. His *Murther* now is fully reſov'd upon, and ſeveral perſons imployed to effect it. The

*Flectere ſi ueqnerunt ſuperos Acheronta movebunt.*

The Perſons principally concerned were *Father Girald*, and *Father Kelly*, two *Iriſh* Prieſts, *Robert Green* Cuſhion-man to the QueensChappel, *Laurence Hill*, Servant to Dr. *Godden* Treaſurer of the ſaid Chappel, *Henry Berry* Porter of *Somerſet* Houſe; Mr. *Miles Prance* a Goldſmith in *Covent-Garden*, and Captain *William Bedloe*, who though he was not an actor in the Deſign, yet was made privy to it, and afterwards made his diſcovery of it: beſides there were others that were likewiſe privy to it, as namely, one *Lawſon* a Prieſt, and *Phillip Vernatti* (belonging to the Lord *Bellaſis*) who afterwards fled, *Prichard*, *Le Fair*, *Welch*, *Kains*, and others; theſe laſt Five being all *Jeſuits*.

*Vernatti* and the Prieſts were the Perſons (it is believed) that firſt undertook the Deſign, and then drew in firſt *Green*, *Hill* and

*Berry* (the actual Murtherers) and afterwards Mr. *Prance*, to engage with them in this Helliſh Conjuration.

The Scene of the contrivance was the *Plough-Ale-houſe*, near the *Water-gate* by *Somerſet-houſe*: the time upon a Sunday after Evening-prayer, when the ſaid Preiſts coming from the Chappel met with Mr. *Prance* there, and upon conference with him, told him, That Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey was a bitter Perſecutor of Catholicks, and a particular Enemy to her Majeſties Servants*, (of whom Mr. *Prance* counted himſelf one, as being imploy'd to work in work of Gold and Silver for Her Majeſty: and *that he had* very lately Examined *People againſt them, and got Depoſitions to fix baſe Crimes and Scandals on their Religion, and that Catholicks would be ruined unleſs he were taken off; and therefore it was neceſſary, for the Glory of God and*

*good*

*good of the Church, that it ſhould be done:* And when Mr. *Prance* ſeemed to ſcruple at what they propoſed to him to ingage him in the Murther, the two Prieſts *Girald* and *Kelly* told him, It was a meritorious work, and no ſin, but a work of Charity——How cruel are the very Mercies of the Wicked! How impious the Religion of ſuch unſanctified Zealots!

They prevailed with him, at leaſt he ſeemed to be prevailed upon, to ingage himſelf in the Deſign, and ſeveral conſultations were afterwards had about the management of it.

Upon *Saturday* the Twelfth of *October*, *Lawrence Hill*, one of the Conſpirators (as they had laid their deſign) was imployed to go to Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*'s Houſe in the Morning about the time of his ſtirring, to ſpeak with him, but what his Errand

was, is unknown: afterwards the ſaid *Hill* meets with *Girald* and *Green*, and they three together way-lay Sir *Edmonbury* at his coming forth, which was about Ten or Eleven a Clock (the uſual time of his ſetting out) being *all alone*; they follow'd him and watched him all that day from place to place, till about Six or Seven a Clock in the Evening: And then theſe *that lay in wait to ſhed Blood*, having lodg'd their innocent prey at a place where they ſaw him enter, ſent their fellow *Green* (while they in the mean watched his forth-coming) to Mr. *Prance*, to ſummon him with all ſpeed to haſten to *Somerſet-houſe* Water-gate leading down to the *Thames*, where *Kelly* and *Berry* the other two deſigned Executioners were to meet him, in order to accompliſh the Tragedy.

Theſe three Aſſaſſinates abided for

for ſome hours the Horrors of the Night, with a deviliſh impatience of ſeeing their expected prize; when about Nine a Clock their companion *Hill* comes with *cruel* haſt to inform them he was coming: and now for a Gin wherewith to intrap him into their bloody Hands, it is preſently contrived, That *Kelly* and *Berry* ſhould begin a ſeeming quarrel; and in the mean while *Hill* that watched for that purpoſe, was to ingage Sir *Edmondbury* at his coming by, to come down and uſe his Authority for the parting of them.

*When Theeves fall out* (it is ſaid) *honeſt Men come by their Goods*; when *Murtherers* feignedly do ſo, it appears ſuch Men may loſe their Lives.

The Innocent Gentleman not dreaming of any other Treachery (if he thought of any) than what he knew intended againſt

the Publick, ſoon after comes by, when *Hill* (the *Judas* in the Plot) having treacherouſly inſinuated himſelf into ſo much acquaintance with him as to be known by him; meets him upon his approach, in a ſeeming great earneſtneſs and counterfeit concernedneſs, *Intreating him for Gods ſake to come in, for there were two Men a quarrelling, and he was afraid there would be blood ſhed:* Murther be ſure there was, as it was by this artifice deſigned and executed; his preſence (as a Magiſtrate) was urged as a likely means to chill the heats of their fury, and to make them quiet. Sir *Edmondbury* was unwilling to ingage himſelf, eſpecially at that ſeaſon of the Night; but the other by his importunity in a manner forced him to it, *Hill* leading the way, and Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey* following him through the Gate leading down toward the place;

*Girald*

*Girald* and *Green* were watching near by, and obſerving the motion, immediatly fell in after them; Mr. *Prance* as ſoon as Sir *Edmondbury* was entred the fatal limits, goes down to ſecure the *Water-gate*, that no Body ſhould enter that way to diſturb their proceedings; and *Berry* at the ſame time (that the Scene of their miſchiefs m[i]ght be altogether inacceſſible) was to watch the Stairs and Paſſage by the *Chappel*; but firſt *He* and *Kelly* the pretended *Quarrellers* ſtood about the Rails by the *Queens* Stables; and as Sir *Edmondbury* went down towards them, (ſweet Soul whoſe Thoughts were only then affected with generous deſigns of hindring the Effects of a pretended Outrage, and little dreaming that himſelf was the deſigned Subject of it) that Villain *Green* ſuddainly threw a twiſted Handkerchief about his Neck, and forthwith

all four of them pulled him down and throtled him, drawing between them the ends of the ſtrangling Inſtrument ſo hard, that at laſt his pure and innocent Soul, after ſome Convulſive ſtruglings againſt the violences of ſuch an unnatural diſſolution, was diſlog'd from the Body, and convey'd by Angels to the place where bleſſed and Martyr'd Saints lye under the Altar, crying out their *Quouſq*; *Domine*'s, for a juſt revenge of their innocent Blood upon the Heads of their malicious Enemies: It was no eaſie death, and he being a Man of a ſtrong Make and Conſtitution, they were fain to uſe the more violence to diſpatch him, giving him (when proſtrate on the ground) many violent punches on the Breaſt with their Knees; and *Green* to perfect the Execution, wrung his Neck almoſt round with all his force.

*Prance* and *Berry* being come

to

to them by that time he vvas quite dead, they alltogether help'd to carry the murthered Body into Dr. *Goddin*'s Lodgings, where the ſaid *Hill* lived; who went before and opened the Door; when they were got in, they carried him five or ſix Steps into a little Room on the right hand, and there left him that Night and *Sunday* all Day and Night.

There were ſome unhappy Omens of this Tragedy which Sir *Edmondbury* himſelf had conceived (it ſeem'd in his ovvn mind) ſome time before the Execution of it, which he not long before declared to Dr. *Oats*, after he had received the Informations; *That he had received Affronts from great Perſons, for being ſo zealous in that buſineſs of the diſcovery of the Plot*; and *that* (being threatned by *ſome great Men of the* Popiſh *party*) *he went in fear of his life by that party, having been dogged by them for*

*Vide Narrative* of the Tryals of *Green, Berry* and *Hill.*

*for ſeveral Dayes*; but (being adviſed to take his Man alwayes with him) Anſwer'd, *That he did not fear them, if they did but come fairly.*

And to *Thomas Robinſon* Eſq; (diſcourſing with him about the Plot) he declared himſelf to him in theſe Words: *Upon my Conſcience, I ſhall be the firſt Martyr; but I do not fear them if they come fairly, I ſhall not part with my life tamely.*

But notwithſtanding theſe (more than ſuſpected) dangers, being fortified with his own Innocence, that meant wrong to no Man, he adventured ſo far as to become at laſt a prey to his Malicious Enemies.

*Murus hic aheneus eſto—— Nil conſcire ſibi.* Horat.

But to return to our Hiſtory: The *Monday* Night following, *Hill* and ſome others of them removed him into a Room in the upper Court; and *Prance* having a mind to ſee where they had laid him, they all went together

ther with a dark Lanthorn to the ſaid place ( Dr. *Goddins* Lodgings, ) where alſo Captain *Bedloe* came, who had not hitherto before ingaged himſelf in any actual performance with them, and perceiving Mr. *Prance* there amongſt the reſt, took ſuch particular obſervation of him, as ſerved him afterwards to make a diſcovery of him and the reſt concerned in the Murther.

On *Tueſday* Night they convey'd the Body to another Room in the long Entry over againſt Dr. *Goddins* Lodgings; And the *Wedneſday* Night following, being removing it again from thence to the place where, it was firſt lodged, Mr. *Prance* happening to come ſuddenly upon them at unawares, they fearing it had been a Stranger, left the Body in the Entry and ran away together in a fright, till ſuch time as Mr. *Prance* ( perceiving their miſtake )

miſtake) called out to them, and diſcovering who he was, they went back together, and carried the Body into the little Room where it was firſt placed.

And now to perfect their Villany to the heighth of malice, (that they might as well *Murther his Reputation* as they had done his *Perſon*, a thing more than once by them attempted) the two *Prieſts*, *Girald* and *Kelly* adviſed to carry him out into the Fields, and there to leave him, run through with his own Sword, in ſome obſure place; where (upon diſcovery) he might be ſuppoſed to have murther'd *himſelf*; and therefore his Money, Rings and ſuch other things of value as he had about him, were all to be left with him.

Captain *Bedloe* had before the Murther been acquainted by them with the deſign, and fain they would have ingaged him to have aſſiſt-

aſſiſted them in the Execution; for which they told him there was 4000 *l.* to be given by a great *Lord* of the *Popiſh Party*; and acquainted him with the time when they intended to diſpatch him, then deſiring his aſſiſtance, but he honeſtly failed them; which made Monſieur *Le Faire* (one of the Undertakers) very angry with him; but meeting him on the *Munday* following, told him that the buſineſs was done without him; and having ſhewed him the Body (as we have before told you) would then have ingaged him to aſſiſt them in carrying it off, according to their laſt mentioned contrivance; and bound him to it upon the *Sacrament* he laſt took (a pretty knack of prophane Conjuration, by which they uſually adjure their Parties to Truſt and Secrecy) Captain *Bedloe* promiſed to meet them at Twelve

a Clock that Night to that purpoſe, as judging that the fitteſt time for ſuch deeds of Darkneſs to be tranſacted in; but failed them again, and came no more at them; but inſtead thereof taking a journey to *Briſtoll*, where ſome time after, the horror of this fact had made ſuch impreſſions on him, that thereupon changing his mind as well as he had done his Company, he ſent up to one of the Secretaries of State, in writing, together with a diſcovery of other matters relating to the Plot, an Account (ſo far as he knew) of this Murther.

But in the mean while the aforeſaid *Complices* being thus defeated of his aſſiſtance, went about the work themſelves; to which end they had procured a Sedan, into which (though with ſome difficulty, by reaſon of its ſtiffneſs) they crouded the Murthered

ed *Body*; this was done about Twelve a Clock (the Hour appointed,) *Prance* and *Girald* carrying him out at the great Gate, the Door of which *Berry* the Porter opened to them; having (to avoid their taking notice of the action) invited the Souldiers who uſed to attend there, to his Houſe, and there treated them with Drink and Tabacco, till ſuch time as they had conveyed away the *Body*.

What *breaſts* beſides thoſe of theſe hardned and cruel *wretches*, would not have quiver'd with the *horror* of ſuch *inhumane* actions? to deal ſo *familiarly* with the Carkaſs of a *murder'd* perſon, a perſon murdered by their *own* hands, and whoſe *blood* they could not but think at the ſame time cryed loud for vengeance upon their heads! But oh the *Stiffneſs* of a *Romiſh* Zeal! how immalleable does it render their Stony

Na-

Natures to the force of all humane Impreſſions!

Yet neither the horror of the Fact, nor yet that of a dark night, could ſcare them from their hideous purpoſes; but they proceeded with their dead Burthen (carrying it in the *Sedan* by turns between them) till they came to *So-hoe Fields*, near the *Grecian Church* there lately built; and there *Hill* attended with an Horſe ready for their purpoſe, upon which they placed the Body before *Hill*, who held it from falling; (Oh horrid Boldneſs!) Mean while the reſt conveyed the *Sedan* into an Houſe that was building, but unfiniſht, that ſtood near by, to remain there till they came back: And then *Girald* the Prieſt ſaid, *I wiſh we had an hundred ſuch Rogues as ſecure as we have this.*

Mr. *Prance* then becauſe he was an Houſe-keeper, took his leave

leave of them and returned home, and the other four went away with him, one leading the Horſe, *Hill* riding and holding the *Body*, and the other two walking by.

They carried him into an obſcure place, about two miles out of Town, towards *Hamſtead*, near a place called *Primroſe-Hill*, and there in a ditch they left the *Body*, after all theſe harraſings to its quiet repoſe; this was the Grave they had prepared for him; but before they left him (as a token of their malicious deſign) *Girald* runs Sir *Edmondbury*'s own Sword through him, laying the Scabbard together with his Gloves on the bank, at a ſmall diſtance from the Body.

In the mean time Sir *Edmondbury*'s Servants, and then his Friends, and then the whole Town were not a little concerned for his abſence; and there was once a *Proclamation* order'd to

diſcover him, but countermanded, by reaſon of falſe Informations ſpread about by ſome of the *Popiſh* Party, that he was living and well: And there were ſeveral perſons that went deſignedly up and down to *Coffee-houſes* to ſpread *falſe Reports* upon this Subject; as that he was gone into the Countrey to be married to a certain Lady, whom they took upon them to name, and that they ſaw him in ſuch and ſuch places.

Upon *Saturday* the twelfth of *October*, the very Evening that Sir *Edmundbury* was Murthered; Father *Harcourt* the Jeſuit afterwards Executed, ſent away a Letter to Father *Ewers* a *Prieſt* at the Lord *Aſtons* in *Stafford-ſhire*, wherein were theſe words; *This Night is Sir* Edmondbury Godfrey *diſpatcht*. This Letter was received there on the *Monday*, and ſhewn to Mr. *Dugdale*, as he hath

hath ſince made Oath at ſeveveral *Tryals*, and the ſame ſince confirmed by Mr. *Chetwin* a worthy Gentleman, who being then in that Countrey, heard a report of it there by means of that Letter on the *Tueſday*; vvhich was before ever there was any diſcovery of it at *London*.

But as *Murther* the great Object of the *Divine Juſtice*, does moſt unſeldom eſcape Diſcovery; but that the Murther is detected, and the Murtherer by ſome means brought to light; God was pleaſed by his Providence ſo to order it, that the Murther of this good Man ( the miſs of whom had cauſed great Thoughtfulneſs of Heart ( I may ſay ) all the Kingdom over ) was in a fevv days after Diſcovered.

For upon *Thurſday* the Seventeenth Day of *October*, which was the next Day after they had left him in his *uncover'd* Grave, two

Men by chance paſſing over the Fields, ſpied the Gloves and Scabbard, and upon further ſearch diſcovered the Body it ſelf lying in the Ditch, with the Sword run through it, in ſuch manner as his *Murtherers* had left it; beſides that they found about him, his Rings, Watch, and ſome Moneys both Gold and Silver, all which the Covetouſneſs of his Enemies diſpenſed with the loſs of, to gratifie a more unjuſtifiable end thereby, of a malicious Slander, which they thought might be thereby occaſioned, of being his own Murtherer.

Theſe two honeſt *Diſcoverers* well weighing the circumſtances of what they had ſeen, and that there was no Blood any where appeared, upon the Wounds made by the Svvord run through him, concluded it vvas ſome Extraordinary caſe, and thereupon one of them fetching a Conſtable and ſome

ſome others to aſſiſt them, convey'd the (yet reſtleſs) Body to an houſe, vvhere he lay not long before upon the rumour the Body vvas knovvn to be the Relict of the much *deſired* and *wanted* Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*.

The *Coroner* of *Middleſex* vvas then ſent for (as is required in ſuch Caſes of unnatural Deaths) to inquire of the Death of this perſon; who by the Oaths of a Jury of ſubſtantial Credits, found that Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey* vvas murthered, (not murthered himſelf as the deſign vvas laid) and the Verdict vvas recorded. But yet the Felons concerned in the Murther, could not be yet diſcovered.

His Majeſty being graciouſly inclined to be concerned as vvell as others in the loſs of this good man and faithful Subject; underſtanding that vvhat vvas feared vvas novv certainly proved, that he

vvas Murthered, vvas pleaſed upon the twentieth day of *October* following to iſſue out his Royal Proclamation; *Commanding all his Subjects and Officers to uſe their utmoſt Diligence to find out and Diſcover the Murtherers of Sir* Edmondbury, *graciouſly promiſing* 500 l. *reward to any that ſhould make ſuch Diſcovery; and if any one of the Murtherers ſhould Diſcover the reſt, he ſhould not only be Pardoned, but likewiſe have the ſame Reward.*

But this Royal Offer could not prevail with them to come in for the preſent, ( guilty Conſciencies are aw'd as well by the Clemency as Juſtice of the Magiſtrate ) but they ſeem'd more hardened in their Wickedneſs by its Succeſs.

For it was not above a Fortnight afterwards, that they drew up a Narrative of this ſo meritorious Act of theirs in killing a Prote-

Proteſtant Magiſtrate, in writing, which *Vernatti* read in an inſulting manner at a meeting they had at the *Queens-Head* at *Bow*, where he declared that the ſame was drawn up to be ſhewed to one of the *Popiſh Lords* ( now in the *Tower* ) and other great Perſons that were the Original Deſigners and Promoters of the buſineſs, for their Satisfaction, by whom it might poſſibly be ſent to *Rome*; and there no doubt it would find a great approbation and acceptance.

The Murther we ſee is found out, but the *Murtherers* yet undiſcovered, notwithſtanding his *Majeſties* gracious *Proclamation*, with promiſes of reward ( beſides Pardon ) to the Diſcoverer: Captain *Bedloe* had ( as we have told you ) ſent up a general account of it, but not being himſelf preſent at the *Murther*, could not give a particular account

of thoſe that were actually concerned in it: So that the Aſſaſſinates for about ten weeks had lull'd themſelves into a fond Security, becoming almoſt as fearleſs as they were graceleſs: But the *Keeper* of *Iſrael*, *that neither ſlumbereth nor ſleepeth*, and from whom no Secrets are hidden, was then pleaſed (to make the Triumphs of his own *Wiſdom* and *Juſtice* the more Illuſtrious, when all *humane* attempts to that end ſeemed in a manner defeated) to work out a *Diſcovery* by ſuch unthought-of means, as plainly ſhewed it was *Digitus Dei* and the *Lords own doing*.

We have before informed you that Mr. *Prance* was drawn into the curſed Combination, and how far he Acted in it; vvho as he was bound by the Tyes of Secrecy to a ſinful Silence, had hitherto concealed the Fact: But there happening

happening ſome miſunderſtanding betwixt him and a Neighbour of his, the latter knowing Mr. *Prance* to be a Zealous Papiſt, and having underſtood by ſome of his Servants that one time about *Michaelmas* then laſt, he had abſented himſelf two or three nights from home; an imagination came into his Head, that Mr. *Prance* might be concerned in Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*'s Murther; although indeed, ſuch his abſenting was a fortnight before Sir *Edmondbury*'s *death*, not upon the account of that, but ſome others more dangerous to him; The Proclamation being then newly iſſued, prohibiting all *Papiſts* and *Popiſhly affected* perſons from ſtaying in *Town*; about which time, when the Plot was firſt noiſed abroad, *Fenwick*, *Ireland*, and others of the Conſpirators were ſeized, whom he was ſo Zealous to defend in a publick

lick Coffee-houſe; that for ſome Words then ſpoken, he was threatned by ſome perſons preſent to be Proſecuted; and upon that account only lay from home the ſaid two or three nights, (as he was able to prove by credible Witneſſes) till ſuch time as the buſineſs might be compoſed; However, this *Neighbour* of his, upon the bare ſuſpition, took out a *Warrant* againſt him to appear before the *Council*; which Mr. *Prance* readily obey'd, as knowing him not able to prove any thing againſt him upon that account. But being taken by Vertue of that Warrant, upon the tvventy firſt of *December*, and being firſt carryed into the *Lobby* by the *Houſe of Commons*, Captain *Bedloe* (whom he did not then know, having been ſeen by him but once before, (*viz.*) upon the View of Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*'s body in *Somerſet-houſe*, before

*Vide* Mr. *Prances* Narrative, *pag.*20,21.

fore mentioned, at which time Mr. *Prance* took no great notice of him ) knew his Face again, and charged him with that Murther, whereupon, after a ſtrict Examination, he was Committed Priſoner to *Newgate*.

The next day being the 22th of *December*, he made his Diſcovery, ( the Narrative of which is ſince by Licenſe of *Authority* Printed, and thereby charged the before named *Dominick Kelly*, *Robert Green*, *Henry Berry*, and *Laurence Hill*, as Confederates in this Murther; of whom the three laſt were apprehended, but the two firſt Eſcaped; the Subtil Prieſts, according to the old Proverb of thoſe that *have the better luck*, ſhifting for themſelves, and leaving thoſe whom they had *drawn in* to anſwer for themſelves. Although afterwards *Kelly* was taken up in *Surrey*, by the name of *Daniel Edmonds*, as a Recuſant;

cuſant; but underſtanding *Prances* being taken, got out upon Bail (hired by him for that Service) before he was known to be *Kelly*, though afterwards the ſame was Diſcovered; the account of which, becauſe it is not ſo pertinent to our preſent *Hiſtory*, we ſhall here Omit.

The 24th. of *December* Mr. *Prance* was Examined before the King and Council, and having given in the particular Circumſtances of the Murther, and in what reſpective Rooms and places the Body was kept as aforeſaid, ſeveral *Lords* were ordered to go with him, to ſee if there vvere ſuch Rooms as he had deſcribed, and whether he could readily go to them; which he did to their full ſatisfaction.

But ſome time after, remaining in *Priſon* without any aſſurance of his Pardon, he was ſo far prevailed vvith, to retract by vvord

of

of Mouth what he had truly Confeſſed upon Oath; As once upon a further Examination to ſay before the *King* and *Council*, that *He was Innocent, and they All were innocent:* But as to the Temptations he was under, and the Circumſtances that ſway'd him to that ill Action he hath ſince (in that Narrative which he hath publiſhed to the World of theſe matters) ſo ingeniouſly ſet them forth, as may ſatisfie any unbyaſs'd perſon, and take off that Calumny vvherevvith the *Papiſts* have endeavoured to beſpatter him, and to Invalidate his Evidence on that account: In anſvver to vvhich, he offers theſe conſiderations (as the juſt and true Sentiments of his Soul;) Theſe are his Words, as you may find them in his Book, *pag.* 24. Mr. *Prances* Narrat. *pag.* 24.

"That vvhat he had declared

"con-

" concerning the Murther in man-
" ner herein before ſet forth, was
" Solemnly upon *Oath:* That the
" ſuppoſed Retractation was *ſud-*
" *denly* done, under Conſternation
" and *Fear*, and not upon Oath.

2. " That he vvas at this time
" under certain danger of his Life,
" if he had perſiſted in that Con-
" feſſion, for he had no Pardon
" granted, nor any certainty of
" obtaining the ſame.

3. " That if he ſhould obtain
" his Pardon, he conſidered that
" yet his *Life* vvould be *ſtill in*
" *danger*, from the Revengeful and
" bloody Prieſts and Jeſuits.

4. " That his mind vvas fore-
" ly troubled, as vvith all theſe
" dangers, ſo vvith this further
" Apprehenſion; that if he ſhould
" eſcape vvith his Life, yet by
" this *Diſcovery* he ſhould loſe
" his *Livelyhood*, and in all hu-
" mane probability, both he and
" all his Family be certainly un-
done;

"done; For he vvas the *Queens* "Servant, and that his Trade and "Subſiſtence chiefly or indeed "vvholly depended on her Ma-"jeſties Cuſtom ( vvhich vvas "certain and conſiderable ) and "that of other *Roman Catholicks*; "ſo it vvas not to be doubted "but the moſt crafty and im-"placable Prieſts vvould ſoon "uſe means by falſe Repreſen-"tations and Scandal to deprive "him thereof, if he proceeded in "his Diſcovery.

5. "That he retained ſtill a "certain *reſpect* to the Popiſh "Religion, in which he had ſo "long been educated; for that he "had not yet intirely got his Soul "out of that Snare; and there-"fore he did then conceive, "being ſwayed by ſuch power-"full inducements, that he might "*lawfully* ſay he was Innocent, "and ſo they were all; which "in *Popiſh* Conſtruction, is not to "deny

Note

"deny that they killed Sir *Ed-*
"*mondbury Godfrey*; for that, ac-
"cording to their Divinity, and
"what the ſaid Prieſts had So-
"lemnly declared, was *no Sin* or
"Crime, and conſequently they
"might all in ſuch their Ca-
"tholick Sence ſtill be innocent:
"Yet this he muſt acknowledge,
"he ſomewhat doubted, becauſe
"he never was at Confeſſion
"nor received *Abſolution* ſince
"the Fact committed; which all
"the reſt (as ſome of themſelves
"had declared) had done, and
"ſo might more peremptori-
"ly perſiſt (as they did) in
"averring themſelves to be In-
"nocent; and he does ingeni-
"ouſly declare, that had he re-
"ceived *Abſolution*, 'tis his Fear
"he ſhould never without ex-
"tream Difficulty have been
"brought to any acknowledg-
"ment.

Note the ſincerity of Popiſh principles, where ſuch Equivocations are allowed of to juſtify the greateſt Villanies.

"Theſe Circumſtances together
vvith

"with a great *Diſtemper* of Bo-
"dy, contracted by the Incom-
"modities of Confinement, want
"of Air, *&c.* occaſioned that ſud-
"dain revolt of his Reaſon and
"Duty, under that perplexity of
"Spirit; but as ſoon as he had
"done it, Conſcience flew in his
"Face, and would no longer be
"laid aſleep with any deluſive
"Popiſh Charms. When he be-
"gan to recollect himſelf, the
"power of *Truth* diſperſed all
"theſe Temptations of Intereſt,
"Fear and Superſtition: If it were
"true, that he might hazard
"his Life and loſe his Trade if
"he did perſiſt in the Confeſſi-
"on of the Murther, it was as
"true, and he found it by expe-
"rience, that he never ſhould have
"peace of Conſcience if he de-
"nyed it.

"And therefore, he was no
"ſooner returned from the *King*
"and *Council* to *Newgate*, (which

" coming in a Coach, 'tis certain
" was not half an hour ) but he
" moſt earneſtly requeſted *Cap-*
" *tain Richardſon*, ( who had been
" with him, and heard what he
" had ſaid that Morning ) for
" Gods ſake to go back, and aſ-
" ſure the King and that *Honour-*
" *able* Board from him, that the
" firſt *Confeſſion* which he made
" on Oath, *was true* in all Circum-
" ſtances, and that whatever he
" had ſaid before them that Morn-
" ing, was occaſioned only by the
" Conſternation, Fear and Per-
" plexity of mind he was under:
" which the Captain immediate-
" ly did, and hath ſince declared
" the ſame upon Oath.

Thus far the words of Mr. *Prances* own Narrative, which we have thought pertinent to be inſerted: The peruſal of the Narrative it ſelf, may ſerve not only for the Readers Satisfaction in this

this, but as vvell to inform him of the ſeveral notorious Villanies of a great number of *Popiſh Prieſts*, therein by name expoſed; to vvhich as a very confirming circumſtance vve may add, that falling very dangerouſly *ill* ſoon after, he then vvhen he had nothing but a certain Proſpect of approaching *Death* before his Eyes, declared and aſſerted to divers Perſons his firſt Confeſſion to be true in all points; and alſo aftervvards as ſoon as he had recovered his health, he repeated the ſame vvith all *Stedfaſtneſs* before the *King* himſelf, and the Lords of the Council: whereupon his Majeſty was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to grant him his Pardon.

From all which it is moſt plain, that all the noiſe which the *Prieſts* and *Jeſuits* have made about this matter is but empty Air, as good as nothing, and the juſt *Truth* thereof is become

Evident to any ingenious perſon that will but impartially look into theſe tranſactions, and conſider them as they are, and not as they are Repreſented by their falſe Perſpectives.

Thus far we have given you (according to the moſt exact accounts that have been hitherto produced) a *Narrative* of the Diſcovery of this moſt Horrid and Execrable Murther, and by what ſtrange and unthought of means it pleaſed God to effect it.

In Order of Hiſtory, we ſhould before this have acquainted you with the Paſſages of his Funeral; It was fit ſo *good a Man*, ſo *Loyal a Subject*, *ſo great a Sufferer* for the publick Intereſt, ſhould not goe without *Honour* to his Grave.

After his *Relicts*, ſo long diſturbed by his reſtleſs Murtherers, had been View'd by the *Coroner*, and then quietly depoſed into

into the Hands of his *Relations*, care was taken that he ſhould have a Burial ſuitable to that general Eſteem that all perſons had of him; which accordingly upon 31th of *October* next after the time of his Murther, was performed by his ſaid *Relations* in a moſt decent and becoming manner, without any Pomp or Pageantries of Oſtentation (that which in his Life-time he was moſt averſe to, and no man ever declined more than he did:) The *Body* being firſt carried to *Old Bridewell*, a place agreed upon for that purpoſe; as being for its amplitude moſt fit to receive the numerous Congreſs of Perſons, that out of the City and other places adjacent, came thither to pay their laſt reſpects to this *Martyr'd* Worthy.

From thence accompanied with great numbers of perſons of Quality, eminent Citizens, Miniſters

and others, that were all hearty Mourners upon this ſad occaſion; He was carryed in a Solemn manner through *Fleet-ſtreet* and the *Strand*, to the Pariſh *Church* of St. *Martins* in the *Fields*, and there decently Interred: The Funeral Sermon upon this occaſion being then Preached by the late Reverend and Learned Prelate Dr. *Lloyd*, then Incumbent there, and ſince by him Publiſhed; a Diſcourſe ſo Sympathiſing with the Subject, and ſo excellent in all its parts, as deſerves better than a tranſient Mention.

---

WE have hitherto given you a Summary of the Excellent Life, Tragical Death, and laſtly the Diſcovery of the *Murther* of this *worthy Gentleman*: It remains now (and it may be expected by the *Reader*) that we give ſome Account of the Trial and

and Execution of thoſe *Villains* that were concerned in the *Murther*.

You have heard before, how that upon the diſcovery made thereof by Mr. *Prance*, and of the Actors in it, Three of them, *viz.* *Robert Green*, *Henry Berry*, and *Lawrence Hill*, were taken and committed to the common Gaol, in order to their *Tryals*.

The *Parliament* ſitting about that time, were pleaſed to take ſuch notice of the fact (conſidering what relation it had to the Plot, about which they were then ſedulouſly inquiring) that it was Order'd by the *Houſe of Commons*, that Sir *John Earnly* a Member of that *Houſe*, ſhould immediately carry an Addreſs from them to his *Majeſty*, That his *Majeſty* would be pleaſed to iſſue out a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer* for the Tryal of the aforeſaid *Malefactors*: Which Addreſs his *Ma-*

*jeſty* graciouſly accepted, and was pleaſed to ſay, That a Commiſſion ſhould forthwith be iſſued out for that purpoſe.

Which was accordingly done; and upon Wedneſday the 5th of *February*, the ſaid *Green*, *Berry* and *Hill*, were brought to their Tryals at the *Kings-Bench* Barre at *Weſtminſter*, where before the *Judges* there ſitting, they were ſeverally Arraigned, and pleaded *Not Guilty*— And a Rule of Court entred for their being brought to Tryal on *Friday* the tenth of the ſame Month; and then a Jury of able and worthy perſons (being Impannel'd by the Sheriff) were Sworn to trye the fact: Their Names were as follow, *viz.*

Sir *William Roberts*, Bar.
Sir *Richard Fiſher*, Bar.
Sir *Michael Heneage*, Kt.
Sir *Thomas Bridges*, Kt.
*William Avery*, Eſq;

*Charles*

*Charles Umphrevile*, Eſq;
*John Bathurſt*, Eſq;
*Richard Gowre*, Eſq;
*Tho. Henſlow*, Eſq;
*John Sharpe*, Eſq;
*John Haynes*, Eſq;
*William Moyle*, Eſq;

*Dominick Kelly* and *Girald* the two Prieſts, and *Philip Vernatti*, (whom we have before mentioned to be principal Actors in this Murtherous Deſign) ſtood charged in the ſame *Indictment* for the *Murther*, but they being more wary than the reſt, were fled, and for that time eſcaped the hands of Juſtice.

Mr. *Prance* (the principal Evidence) according to the Informations he had before given in to the *Council*, declared the Series of the whole matter from firſt to laſt, according as is before related, but declared that he never had any Conference with Cap-

Captain *Bedloe* in his life, before he was committed to Priſon.

Captain *Bedloe* ſwears, that a little before the Fact, *Le Fair*, *Prichard* and *Keynes*, three of the Confederates and ſome others of them, (all of them *Prieſts*) diſcours'd him about *killing a certain Gentleman*, whom they would not name: and incouraged him with the promiſe of a very conſiderable Gratuity to be aſſiſtant to them; and then directed him to inſinuate himſelf into Sir *Edmondbury Godfreys* acquaintance. Which in complyance to their Wicked humours, (which he durſt hardly refuſe to do) he did: and did under ſeveral ſpecious pretences inſinuate himſelf into an Acquaintance with Sir *Edmondbury*, (who was never hard of acceſſe to any) but made not that advantage of his acquaintance that they maliciouſly had deſigned.

But

But he informed the Court, that the very day Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey* was murther'd, *Le Fair* (at a Tavern near *Temple-Barr*) told him there was a Gentleman to *be put out of the way*, (that is, in their Popiſh ſence,) to be *murther'd*, that Night; and would engage his aſſiſtance: And that there would be 4000 *l.* reward given by a Great *Lord* of the Popiſh party to recompence the Undertakers: For (ſaid theſe deviliſh Polititians) ſhould not this Gentleman be cut off, things would be *diſcovered* to that degree, that they ſhould not be able to bring their deſigns to paſs; they knew what a *Remora* the activity of his Loyal Spirit would be to their proceedings: To prevent which, they requeſt *Captain Bedloe* to meet them at *Somerſet-houſe* near the Cloyſters that Evening, being the place in which they deſigned to act the Tragedy. This he Promi-

promiſed to do, and (as we have ſaid before) he durſt do no leſs; but knowing againſt whom their deſigns were intended, he wilfully failed them. That on the *Munday* following, *Le Fair* again meeting with the ſaid *Captain Bedloe*, charged him with breach of promiſe, and appointed him to come to *Somerſet-Houſe* about Nine of the Clock that Evening; where he told him he had done *ill*, in that he denyed to aſſiſt them in this buſineſs, but if he would help to carry him off, he ſhould ſtill have part of the before mentioned reward: *Why*, ſaid the Witneſs (as ſurpriz'd at the News of it) *is he murther'd?* Yes, replyed *Le Fair*. Whereupon the Witneſs askt if he might not ſee him? which was granted, and *Le Fair* led him through a dark Entry into a Room where there were ſeveral people, that had no light but a dark Lanthorn

thorn amongſt them, and were conſulting together how to carry him off: When one of the company throwing off the Cloth with which the body was covered, *Captain Bedloe* had a View of his face and preſently knew it to be Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*'s, with whom (by the inſtigation of theſe Murtherers,) he had been ſo well acquainted as eaſily to remember him. The *Captains* advice to them was, to tye weights to his Head and Feet, and throw him into the River: but this they did not think fit to do, but ſaid they *would put it upon himſelf.* And to that end reſolved to put him into a Chair (or Sedan) the Porter *Berry* being to ſit up to let them out at the *Court-gate*, and at Twelve a Clock that night was the hour appointed to carry him off; *Captain Bedloe* promiſing to them, upon the Sacrament which he had

had took the Sunday before, to return again to them, and help them; but being got from them, never came at them more.

The *Conſtable* that View'd the body in the Ditch, gave an account how he found it with the Sword *Sticking* through it, but no *blood* appearing upon the ground. And that he found a great deal of *Gold* and *Silver* in his pockets.

The two *Chyrurgeons* moreover Swore, that they verily believed the *Sword* was run through him *after* he was *dead* and Cold; but that he died of *Suffocation* and breaking of his Neck, together with the bruiſes on his Breaſt.

To confirm Mr. *Prances* Evidence, that they had been ſeveral times at his houſe, inquiring for him, and that *Hill* (as he and the reſt told *Prance*) was there on the morning of that day in which he

he was murther'd, there was produced one *Elizabeth Curtis*, that at the ſame time dwelt with Sir *Edmondbury*, his menial Servant; ſhe Swore directly that *Green* had been at her Maſters about a fortnight before her Maſter was killed, and talked with him about a quarter of an hour in *French*: And that *Hill* was there that very *Saturday morning on which he was murthered*, and ſpake to him before he went out, and was there a good while in the *Parlour* with him, but could not tell what his buſineſs was: That the night before, there was a ſtrange man brought a Note to her *Maſter*, which ſhe gave to him, and the man ſtaying for an Anſwer, *Prethee* (ſaid Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*) *tell him I do not know what to make of it*: But this was none of the three perſons at the Bar, but ſuppoſed to be one of their Fraternity.

As

As for *Hill*, *ſhe was ſure he was there on the ſaid Saturday morning*, by the ſame token he had then on the ſame Cloaths as he now had at the Bar; though now he denyed he was there, yet he acknowledged he had not changed his cloaths, but wore the ſame Suit ever ſince before that time.

The man at the *Plow Alehouſe* (where Mr. *Prance* ſwore the Murther was conſulted) and his Servant, did both Swear, that *Prance* did uſe to come thither with *Hill*, *Girald* and *Kelly*, ſeveral times within five weeks before the Murther. The relation that Mr. *Prance* gave of the meeting at the *Queens-head* at *Bow*, is confirmed by a *Meſſenger* that they ſent for a Gentleman living about a Mile from that place, to come to them.

Sir *Robert Southwell* depoſes, that Mr. *Prance* having related theſe

theſe things to the *Council*, and being to attend the Duke of *Monmouth* and the *Earl of Oſſery*, to ſhew them the places he mentioned, *He readily went to them*, and they appeared to be all ſuch as he had deſcribed them; only as to the Room in the upper Court, where the Body was laid one Night, having never been there but *once*, and that in the dark too, he ſaid he could not poſitively aſſign it, but pointed to ſome *Rooms*, and ſaid he was ſure it was thereabouts, and this doubtfulneſs the *Court* obſerving did give more credit to the reſt of his Evidence. For a perſon that right or wrong will Swear any thing, will ſtick at nothing.

Laſtly, It was proved that *Berry* the *Porter*, pretended Orders given him, that he ſhould Suffer no Strangers or perſons of Quality to come into *Somerſet-houſe* on the twelfth, thirteenth

and fourteenth days of *October*, the firſt being the day on which Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey* was Murthered, and the two days following the time that he lay there; and that *Prince Rupert* coming in there within that time, was denyed entrance.

Theſe were ſome of the principal heads of the Evidence that were given in againſt the Priſoners, which, notwithſtanding the directneſs of the circumſtances to prove the Fact upon them, they had all the Stoutneſs to deny. And it was no wonder that men of ſuch profligate Conſciences that would not ſtick at the perpetrating ſuch Villanies, ſhould not boggle at the denying of them.

The defence they made for themſelves was very *Strained* and unconvincing.

*Hill* would needs except againſt Mr. *Prances* Teſtimony, becauſe he

he once formerly denyed it (the reaſon of his ſo doing you have had before related, from the words of his own *Narrative.*) But this exception the *Court* eaſily over-ruled, for that beſides the before mentioned reaſons that induced him to it, he had now affirmed the truth upon *Oath*, and his denying of it was but his *bare ſaying*, and ſo he could not be now Perjured upon that ſingle aſſertion, nor the credit of his now Evidence be any wiſe the more miſtruſted, conſidering the circumſtances he was then under.

And further, the ſaid *Hill* to Evade, offers ſome Witneſſes of his own Religion, to aver he was never from his Lodgings after nine a Clock at night. But theſe did it ſo *nicely* and generally, that no Streſs could be laid upon them, it being proved that they had *ſeveral Keys* to the

door, and *Hill* might go in and out without their knowledge; and one of his Witneſſes makes a palpable miſtake of an whole Month, *p.* 55. and two of *Green*'s Witneſſes a whole Week, *p.* 66. So unhappy were they in their Calculations of the time they were brought to ſpeak to.

See Narrative of the Trials.

The Evidence that *Berry* gave in to the *Court* were the Souldiers who were placed Sentinel at the Gate. They ſay they ſaw a *Sedan* come in, and ſo far they agree with the Kings Evidence, but then they confidently aver that they *ſaw none go out all night.* But what was this to matter of Fact? or what did it relate to the Murther Committed, ſo poſitively in all its circumſtances Sworn to by the Kings Witneſſes? The Sentinel might be from his Poſt, and 'tis moſt probable he was ſo: For Mr. *Prance* had before informed the Court that

*Berry*

*Berry* had inveigled the Sentinel in to drink, and ſo not being in the way at the time of doing it, he might truly ſay without any diſcredit to the Evidence of the other ſide, That he did not ſee the *Sedan* go out, it might be morally impoſſible he ſhould; At leaſt the Sentinel knowing he had committed a dangerous fault by ſo doing, might be ſo wiſe for his own ſafety as to conceal it. Yet theſe poor and ſlender *Evaſions* were the beſt defence theſe Wretches could make for themſelves; which beſides their own weakneſs being oppoſed with ſo many undeniable Arguments of *truth* and certainty by the Witneſſes of the other ſide, found ſo little Credit with the *Jury*, that after a little time of Conſideration, they brought them in all three *Guilty of the Murther.*

Upon *Tueſday* the eleventh of

*February*, they were brought again to the *Bar* in Order to receive their Sentence, which (after a grave and ſeaſonable Speech made to them upon that occaſion by Mr. *Juſtice Wild*, whoſe province it then was, as being ſecond Judge of the Court) was pronounced againſt them in common form: *That they ſhould be carried back to the place from whence they came, and from thence to the place of Execution, and there be Hang'd by the Necks, till they were dead.*

According to which Sentence *Robert Green* and *Lawrence Hill* were Executed at *Tyburn* on the twenty eighth day of the ſame Month. At the place of *Execution* they behaved themſelves with the Courages of true *Romans* of the new Stamp, denying the Crime they Suffered for, with that their formal Evaſion of being *Innocent as the Child unborn*;

*born*; that is as no body. A Child unborn may be a *Non ens* —— Had it been as a *Sucking Child*, I queſtion whether their dying Conſciences could ſo well have diſpenſed with the Expreſſion. But what other might be expected from Conſciences ſo charmed as theirs was, by the Sophiſticating Juggles of their *Superiours*, ty'd up by ſo many Oaths and Sacraments to conceal that truth which by the divulging muſt neceſſarily turn to the Scandal of the *Romiſh Church*— whoſe principles will rather admit the blame and puniſhment of a Crime than the ſhame of it.

And that there were ſome deſigns contrived to oblige them to ſuch a *prophane* concealment (in ſo ſolemn a caſe as dying I can give it no fitter an Epithet) is evident by one notorious Circumſtance: That when *Hill* and *Green* were Hang'd and

dead, Captain *Richardſon* the Keeper of *Newgate*, with ſeveral others, ſaw the Executioner (amongſt other things) take a Paper out of *Hill*'s Pocket, purporting to be the form of the *Speech* that he ſhould uſe to the People at the Gallows, which being penn'd in a ſingular way of expreſſion, I ſhall take leave to inſert *Verbatim*, as followeth.

I *Am come now to the fatal place where I muſt end my Life, and I hope with that Courage that may become my Innocence. I muſt now appear before the great Judge who knows all things and Judges rightly; and I hope it will be happy for me a Sinner, that I am thus wrongfully put to Death. I call* God, *Angels and Men to Witneſs that I am wholly Ignorant of the Manner, Cauſe, or Time, of the Death of* Juſtice Godfrey; *although*

*though on that account by the Malice of wicked men brought to this ſhameful death, which I hope will give me a ſpeedy paſſage to Eternal Life. In this hope I dye chearfully becauſe of mine Innocence, and the benefit of the precious wounds of my bleſſed Saviour, by whoſe Merits I hope for Salvation. I dye a* Roman Catholick, *deſiring all ſuch to Pray for me: And I beſeech God in his Juſtice to diſcover this horrid Murther, with the Contrivers thereof, that my Innocence may appear. And though from my Heart I forgive my Accuſers, Yet I* Cite *all ſuch as have a hand in this bloody Contrivance, before the great Tribunal of Gods Juſtice to anſwer for the wrong they have done the Innocent; and particularly the Lord* Chief Juſtice, *and the Brothers of Sir* Edmondbury Godfrey, *with Jury, Witneſſes and all their Partakers. Oh Lord bleſs and Preſerve his Majeſty and be merciful*

*ciful to this poor Nation, and lay not Innocent Blood to its Charge.*

*Dying words* ought to have their juſt allowances of credit, as ſuppoſing men, if ever they dare ſpeak the truth, will do it then when they are within an immediate proſpect of a ſudden appearance before the *Omniſcient* and righteous *Judge* of Heaven and Earth, to anſwer for what they have ſaid and done.

But when the *truth* has been once determined (as in this caſe) by no leſs than a Cloud of Witneſſes, ſome of them unknown to the other, yet all of them harmoniouſly agreeing in the particular circumſtances of the Fact; and the *Fact* it ſelf ſufficiently proved on all hands by perſons that profeſs ſuch a *Religion* as gives no allowances to lying or diſſimulation.

When on the other hand, the

*truth*

*truth* ſo proved ſhall be denyed by perſons inſtructed in ſuch falſe principles as theſe; to deny the truth when the ſecular Intereſt of their Idoliz'd as well as Idolatrous Church ſhall be indanger'd by it; to invert the moral nature of *good* and *evil*, and to account thoſe actions and things good, vertuous and meritorious, which in their own nature (beſides the expreſs commands of *Gods Word*) are *wicked* and *ſinful*; No wonder if ſuch perſons upon ſuch *principles* ſhould deny or conceal the truth, eſpecially when they can make ſuch unhappy diſtinctions betwixt the *form* and *reality* of a Fact; as to deny the crime of *Murther* when they know themſelves to be guilty of *killing* a perſon, killing in their ſence being ſometimes no more *Murder* than it was for the Prieſts of old to kill a Sacrifice, or for the *Jews* to ſlaughter the reprobated *Amalekites*, they arrogating

gating to themſelves the ſame *dominion* over the lives and properties of *Hereticks* ( as we are accounted by them ) that the *Jews* ( that priviledged people ) of old had over the execrated *Pagan* Nations; ſo that in their ſence, *Killing is no Murder.*

Upon which conſiderations it is eaſie for any impartial man to judge how much credit ſuch *dying atteſtations* may admit of, againſt ſuch clear and undeniable proofs as were brought againſt them.

And it is more than probable, that the words of the aforeſaid Paper were not *Hill*'s own words, but dictated for him in that form by thoſe of his party that were afraid of a Confeſſion, and durſt not truſt the reputation of their cauſe to the hazard of any *unwary* expreſſions, that the conſternation of *death* might extort from him.

Where-

Wherefore otherwiſe might not a verbal expreſſion of his Innocency ( if he were minded to declare it ) be lookt upon as more credible from one in his dying circumſtances, than a ſet and Studyed form of Speech calculated for the purpoſe?

But they feared either the terrors of death would force him to a plain Confeſſion, or that the power of truth fortified with ſuch awful Sentiments, would over-bear his Tongue in ſome circumſtance; or at leaſt that he would not deny the Fact ſo *reſolutely*, and in ſuch a *taking* manner as might fix a Suſpicion and *odium* upon the *Witneſſes*, *Judge* and *Jury* in the minds of the People, which was the great thing they aimed at.

No doubt therefore this form of what he ſhould ſay at his Execution, was drawn up for him by ſome of the *Religion*, that every

every word might be according to their mind, and to the purpoſes of their deſigns, how remote ſoever it were to his thoughts or the truth.

And no Wonder it is that they ſhould inſtruct their Proſelytes to make Speeches juſt as they ſay Prayers, reſting in the *Opere Operato*, without any underſtanding or attention, or conſent of mind to the words they uſe, when a bare doing or a bare ſaying can excuſe an intention.

To conclude, It is evident that the words were framed by another for him to *Con by heart*, and not of his own doing, by this undenyable circumſtance, that he never had *Pen, Ink* nor *Paper* all the while he was in *Newgate*, and his Wife being Examined about it, teſtified that it was not of his hand-writing, nor did ſhe ever ſee it before, or know how he came by it; yet he began his Speech

Speech with theſe very Words, and repeated as much thereof as his memory under ſuch confuſed circumſtances would ſerve him to do.

In the Speech it ſelf we may obſerve the great *Charity* of the *Author* of it (whoever he were) in citing all ſuch as had any hand in his Death, before the great *Tribunal of Gods Juſtice*, particularly the *Lord Chief Juſtice*, Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*'s *Brothers*, with the *Jury*, *Witneſſes*, and all their partakers—— And yet, but in the words juſt before, he declares *that he does from his Heart forgive his Accuſers.* We may ſee by this Paſſage of what nature ſuch mens Forgiveneſs is; ſeeming to Pardon, when at the ſame time they cry out for Vengeance upon their Adverſaries.

The Papiſts (for the ſtill better colouring of the buſineſs) have commonly reported that *Berry* was

was alwayes or at leaſt dyed a Proteſtant, which is notoriouſly falſe, having been known to be a Papiſt for many years; induced thereto (as he confeſſed to the *Ordinary*) out of Lucre, and to get an imployment; And *though he did not believe many things* (as he declared a little before his Execution) *which the Romiſh Doctors* teach as neceſſary Articles of Faith (which is no more than many other Papiſts will affirm) Yet the ſaid *Berry* neither before nor at his Execution, would ever diſown the *Romiſh Church*, nor in the leaſt declare himſelf a *Proteſtant*.

I would not have theſe laſt Paſſages thought altogether an (at leaſt impertinent) digreſſion from our *Subject*, the deſign of their rehearſal being chiefly to Evidence the *truth*, againſt the ſubtil Deſigns of the *Papiſts* to ſuppreſs it, which they have managed

managed not only by ſuborning (if I may ſo ſay) or at leaſt ſeducing their miſchievous *Agents* to perſiſt to the very death in denying of what they did: But (deſpairing upon juſt grounds of the ſucceſs of that Impoſture, ſo lyable to detection) they have ſince by their malicious ſlanders endeavoured to remove the *Charge* of the fact from thoſe that were the *real* Actors, and from all their own party, to thoſe that were moſt *clear* of it.

And perceiving that the Belief of their deſigns and actings againſt the Life of this *Innocent Gentleman*, was in the length of time not only the more confirmed, but that the credit of it had a fatal influence upon their further proceedings, they were ſo effrontleſs in their Villanous Proſecution, that they ſtuck not to commit a *ſecond Murther* upon the *good Name* as well as they had before done upon

the *Perſon* of this worthy *Martyr* for his *King* and *Countrey*, by endeavouring to charge the *Murther* upon *himſelf*, a brief account of which, to ſhut up this Tragical diſcourſe, I ſhall now give you.

But by the way it may be obſerved from this laſt account of *Hills* Confeſſion, that he or his Party had at that time no thoughts of fixing ſuch a ſlander upon him, of his being *Felo de ſe*, but did own it as a Murther committed upon him by others (though *Hill* would have ſhifted it off from himſelf) as appears by the words of his Confeſſion—— *I beſeech God in his Juſtice to diſcover this Horrid Murther:* The manner of the expreſſion may ſufficiently evince that he meant it not of his being Murther'd by himſelf, but others.

The *Popiſh Plot*, which by the goodneſs of the divine Providence was hitherto prevented in its progreſs

greſs by *ſurprizing* diſcoveries, was forced to ſhift its Scenes, and aſſume new forms of Enterprize, upon the defeats of the former: And now a new Inſtrument of theirs is brought upon the Stage: One *Fitz-Harris* lately Executed for Treaſon; who upon his firſt Arraignment before the *Juſtices* of the *Kings Bench*, did offer upon a private Examination to diſcover to them ſome perſons (before unknown) who were inſtrumental in the Murther of Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*, himſelf (by his own confeſſion) being one that was concerned in it, and ſo had the better opportunity to know the reſt.

Theſe Examinations were taken in private, and therefore what the Effects of them were, and who the perſons particularly were that were thereby accuſed, Time (the Parent of Truth) may hereafter diſcover.

But whether the Accuſation of

ſome perſons mentioned in the Informations might provoke them to it; or that the Revival of this new Evidence might Stimulate the malicious party to the undertaking, a new deſign is contriv'd to fix this Murther upon the *Murther'd Perſon.*

This was one of their *Shamplats*; many of which they have ſet up with an irrefragable perſiſtance, by ſuch Methods (if poſſible) to amuſe us into a diſbelief of the *real* one, then and yet in Proſecution.

They never want Inſtruments to effect their *Villanies*, when they have once contrived them; and had one at this time fit for their purpoſe, an *Iriſh-man*, *Mac-gar* by name, a Zealous *Papiſt*, and one of a ſuitable reputation; who coming lately over from *Ireland*, and judged by them to be a man fit enough for the purpoſe of an ill deſign, they engage him to

ſpread

ſpread about reports up and down the Town, that Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey* had Murthered himſelf; but that to ſave his Eſtate from a forfeiture, by reaſon of his ſo doing, *His Brothers* had engaged him ( the *Informant* ) to run Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*'s own Sword through him, and ſo to leave him in that Condition in which he was found in the ditch upon the firſt Diſcovery.

This Tale could get little credit amongſt the Towns-men—who were upon juſt grounds more apt to *abhorr* it than believe it; ſo that not ſucceeding with the *mobile* ( as the *People* by the wits of this time are finely termed ) it is reſolved that he ſhould apply himſelf to perſons of greater note and influence. And to that purpoſe *Mac-gar* is next inſtructed to apply himſelf to a *Great Perſon* then a Priſoner in the *Tower*, to whom he ſends

word, that he had ſuch a matter to inform him of concerning this murther. But the other refuſed to have any diſcourſe with him about it, till he had acquainted the *Conſtable* of the *Tower* with it; who upon notice thereof came and Examined *Mac-gar* about what he had to ſay of the buſineſs; he formally relates the Story as aforeſaid: But the *Conſtable of the Tower* judging it to be a matter of too great importance to be ſlightly canvas'd; reſolved to acquaint the Privy Council with it, and *Mac-gar* was carryed before them to be Examin'd about the particulars—— He there gives in the ſame Information, and obſtinately perſiſts in the aſſerting of the truth of it; but that *Honourable* and *Judicious Aſſembly*, though ſufficiently convinced in their own minds of the maliciouſneſs of this Calumny, yet the better to find out the depth

depth of the deſign of it, Or-der'd the ſaid *Mac-gar* to be ta-ken into a Meſſengers hands, in order to a further Examination at ſuch time as he ſhould be ap-pointed again to be brought be-fore them.

While he continued thus in Cuſtody, being conſcious to him-ſelf as well of his Crime, as of the likelyhood of its Diſcovery, and the diſgrace that thereupon would fall upon him and his par-ty; he contrives with himſelf how to acquaint his *Imployers* with his condition, and to deſire their further direction and Aſſiſtance, either to carry on the deſign, or to bring him off (as to what he had already acted) *impunè*.

To this purpoſe he gets leave of the *Meſſenger* (in whoſe Cuſto-dy he was) to have *Pen*, *Ink* and *Paper*, in order to writing to one of the *Secretaries* of *State* ſome things that he had in his

mind about the preſent buſineſs; which favour being granted him, he Seals up a Paper directed to one of the *Secretaries* as he pretended, but withall, at the ſame time had written a Letter to Mris *Celliers* the *Popiſh Midwife*, (ſo notoriouſly infamous for her contrivances and actings in the *Popiſh Plot*) acquainting her with his Proceedings, and what kind of ſucceſs he had met with; that if ſhe and the reſt of the Friends that ingaged him in the deſign, would not now ſtand by him, the *Cauſe* muſt periſh and he too.

The aforeſaid Letter to the *Secretary*, was but a colour to make way for the paſport of this; ſo having gotten a *Meſſenger* to carry the former (which was allow'd him) he ſlips the *latter* (directed to Mris *Celliers*) into his hands, expecting no doubt but it would be delivered, and

to

to have a certain return of it.

But his confidence failed him, for the wary Meſſenger partly knowing his Circumſtances, and knowing what a perſon Mris *Celliers* ( to whom the Letter was directed ) was; inſtead of carrying it to her, convey'd it to *White-hall* to be peruſed by the *Council*, who upon conſideration of the particulars of it, perceiving the Intriegues of the deſign, were reſolved to take it into a more ſtrict Examination: And to that end Order'd *Mac-gar* ( at a time appointed) again to be brought before them; when at firſt taking no notice to him of the ſurprized Letter, they began to Interrogate him about the points of his former Evidence, which he ſtill ſtiffely ſtood to the Juſtification of, ſo far as Lying and Diſſimulation would help him, but at laſt perceiving his Incorrigible Obſtinacy, they pro-

produced the aforeſaid Letter againſt him, the Autography of which he had not then Confidence enough to deny, but by the irreſiſtible Convictions of his now over-powered Conſcience was forced to Confeſs both the Writing of that, and (upon Queſtions put to him ) to Diſcover the whole Deſign; upon what account it was contriv'd, and who were the Contrivers of it; denying all his former Evidence, as falſe and Forged, without any grounds of truth.

So it pleaſed the Divine goodneſs, alwayes propitious to the Innocent, to detect this new upſtart Villany; which if it could have met with any hopeful Succeſs, muſt have been both a ſecond fate to the Reputation of that Martyr'd worthy whom they themſelves had Murther'd, and to the repute of thoſe worthy and honeſt Gentlemen his Brothers;

thers; whoſe *pious* Zeal in Vindicating his Memory, and pacifying the cryes of his *Blood*, by a juſt Avenging it upon the Heads of his Murtherers, is too well known to be in any wiſe contradicted by ſuch ſly and malitious Artifices of a plotting Faction.

Thus we have given you ſome ſhort ( yet we hope, not unſatisfactory ) accounts of the moſt imitable Life and Tragical Death of this *Excellent* perſon; taken off by the hands of his bloody Enemies in the ſix and fiftieth Year of his Age, and in a time of our greateſt expectations from him: Gods Providence Suffer'd it, though wicked men contrived it, and our ſins deſerved it, that he muſt then *dye*: There was ſuch a ſinful neceſſity for it, as was once pronounced by *Caiaphas* againſt the Life of our Redeemer; he was too much a Friend to Religion and

and goodneſs, too much an Enemy to Irreligious men and their Practices, to be ſuffered to live by ſuch men: had he been leſs good, leſs uſeful, leſs juſt, he might have lived unto this day. But had he lived (they thought) their cauſe muſt have dyed, their Treaſons would not have proſper'd; they knew he was firm and fixed to his duty; *They could not ſcare him from it, they could not Bribe him, but they could Kill him. They could not have thought of a more compendious way than this.*

*Funeral Sermon*, p. 28.

We have related to you, the ſtrange manner of the Diſcovery of this *Murther*, the Tryals of the *Murtherers*, their Execution and manner of their Dying; and laſtly, the happy diſcovery of their *Sham-deſignes*, to turn off the Murther from themſelves upon his Friends. We ſhall here conclude our **Memoirs**; only by way of Poſtſcript, with which we

we ſhall entertain you, inſtead of Muſick, upon the cloſe of this Tragedy, with ſome ſtrains of excellent Poetry, compoſed by two of the greateſt Wits of this Age ( as their writings teſtifie ) upon this Subject; the one a Pindarique *Stanza*, Selected out of an ingenious Poem ( by an unknown hand ) called *Bacchanalia*, or the *drunken Club*, Printed in the Year 1680. the other a Poem calculated for the very Purpoſe, upon the iſſuing out of his Majeſties Proclamation againſt the Murtherers, by that late Prodigie of Wit and Fancy, Dr. *Robert Wild:* We recommend and leave them to the Readers Judgment; but as to our own preſent undertaking, we ſhall here conclude with

*FINIS.*

# Bacchanalia,

## OR THE

# DRUNKEN CLUB.

---

## Stanza 11.

*ARe theſe the Popes Grand Tools?*
*Worſhipful Noddies! who but blundering Fools*
*Would ever have forgot*
*To burn thoſe Letters that reveal'd their (Plot?*
*Or in an Alehouſe told that* Godfrey's *(dead,*
*Three dayes before he was diſcovered;*
*Leaving*

*Leaving the ſilly world to call to mind*
*That common Logick,* They that hide, can (find?

*But ſee their Maſter Policy*
*On* Primroſe-Hill,
*Where their great Enemy*
*Like* Saul *upon Mount* Gilboa *doth l*
*Fal'n on his Sword, as he himſelf* l.
*But oh the Infelicity!* d,
*That blood was freſh and guſht o* the
*This ſo congeal'd that not one ſpot was* (found,
*No not upon his Sword, as if it wou'd*
*Tell us 'twas guiltleſs of its Maſters blood;*
*Some Carkaſſes by bleeding do declare,*
*This by not bleeding, ſhew'd the Murtherer.*

*But to his broken Neck I pray*
*What can our Politicians ſay?*
*He hangd, then Stab'd himſelf, for a ſure* (way;
*Or firſt he Stab'd himſelf, then wrung about*
*His head for madneſs that adviſ'd him to't;*
*Well* Primroſe, *may our* Godfrey's *Name* (on thee
(*Like* Hyacinth) *inſcribed bee:*

On

*On Thee his memory ſhall flouriſh ſtill*
*( Sweet as thy flower, and laſting as thy*
*Hill.)*
*Whil'ſt bluſhing* Somerſet *to her*
*Eternal Shame ſhall this Inſcription bear,*
*The Devil's an Aſſe, for* Jeſuits *on this*
*( ſpot*
*Broke both the Neck of* Godfrey *and*
*( their Plot.*

---

THE

# THE PROCLAMATION Promoted, OR AN HUE-and-CRY and Inquiſition AFTER TREASON and BLOOD; UPON The Inhumane and horrid Murder of that Noble Knight, Impartial Juſtice of Peace, and Zealous PROTESTANT, Sir *EDMONDBURY GODFREY* of WESTMINSTER.

An Haſty POEM.

O *Murder! Murder! let this Shriek fly (round,*
*Till Hills and Dales, and Rocks and Shores (rebound,*

*Send it to Heav'n and Hell; for both will be*
*Aſtoniſh'd and concern'd as much as we.*
*Firſt ſend to* Endor *where of old did dwell*
*An Hagg, could Fates of Kings and* Kingdoms
(*tell.*
*If that cannot be found, to* Ekron *go,*
*To* Pluto's *Oracle and Hell below.*
*There ſerve this Hue and Cry, for there 'twas*
(*hatch'd,*
(*Except the Prieſts their Gods have over-*
*match'd.*)
*Methinks* Belzebub, *if he be outdone*
*In his* Grand *Myſteries, and* Rome *needs none*
*Of his Black Arts, but can Out-Devil Hell,*
*His Envy and Revenge this Plot ſhould tell:*
*And by diſcloſing in his own defence,*
*Not only Vindicate his Innocence;*
*But haſten their deſtruction, and prevent*
*Loſs of his Trade,* (*the Jeſuites intent*)
*Unleſs he fears them, as indeed he may;*
*When once in Hell, none ſhall Command but*
(*they.*
*But if this Tragedy be all his own,*
*And Roman Actors* (*taught by him*) *have ſhown*
*How they can play all parts he can deviſe;*
*Female or Male, with or without diſguiſe:*

*And*

*And need no Cacodæmons prompting Art*
*Or Whisper, but can fill up any part;*
*Fast, Pray and Weep, Swear and forswear, decoy,*
*Trappan, Kiss, Flatter, Smile, and so Destroy,*
*Stab, Pistoll, Poison Kings, Unking, Dethrone,*
*Blow up or down, Save, Damn, make all their (own.*
*Knows not he then, tho' founder of the Stage,*
*The Laws of Theatres in every Age?*
*That th' Actors, not the Author of the Play,*
*Do challenge the Rewards of the first day?*
*Make then their Names renown'd, and come to (hide*
*Such Children of thy Revels and thy Pride;*
*Send to their Father, and thy eldest Son (done:*
*That Lucifer of* Rome, *what feats they've*
*That he may make their names be understood,*
*Written in Kalenders of Martyrs Blood.*

*But if the Fiends below be Deaf and Dumb,*
*And this conjuring cannot overcome,*
*They and their Imps be damn'd together: I*
*To Gods on Earth will send my Hue and Cry.*
*Arise Just* Charles *Three Kingdoms Soul (and mine,*
*Great* James *thy Grandfather could wel divine;*

*And without ſpell the bloody Riddle Spell,*
*Writ by like Secretaries of* Rome *and Hell.*
*And if Thy Proclamation cannot do,*
*We pray Gods Spirit may inſpire Thee too.*
*If thy* Prophetick Uſher *did not erre,*
*The Maſs would enter by a Maſſacre. (Thee,*
*The Wounds Thy* Godfry *found were meant for*
*And thou ly'ſt Murder'd in Effigie. (was ſlain:*
*In Gods, Kings, Kingdoms Cauſe this Knight*
*Let him a Noble Monument obtain,*
*Erected in your* Weſtminſters *great Hall,*
*That Courts of Juſtice may lament his Fall:*
*And may (when any Papiſt cometh near)*
*His Marble Statue yield a bloudy tear.*
*Yet let him not be buried, let him lie,*
*The faireſt Image to draw Juſtice by.*
*There needs no Balm or Spices to preſerve*
*The Corps from Stench, his innocence will ſerve.*

*Ye Lords and Commons joyn your ſpeedy Votes:*
*A Pack of Bloud-Hounds threaten all your (Throats.*
*And if their Treaſon be not underſtood,*
*Expect to be diſſolv'd in your own Blood.*
*O Vote that every Papiſt (high and low)*
*To martyr'd* Godfreys *Corps in perſon go;*

*And*

*And laying hand upon his wounded Breſt,*
*By Oath and Curſe his ignorance proteſt.*
*But oh the Atheiſm of that Monſtrous Crew,*
*Whoſe Holy Father can all Bonds undo:*
*Whoſe Breath can put away the heaviſt Oath;*
*Who fears no Heaven nor Hell, but laughs at*
*(both.*
*Therefore a ſafer Vote my Muſe ſuggeſts,*
*For Prieſts and Jeſuites can ſwallow Teſts*
*As* Hocus Pocus *doth his Rope or Knife,*
*And cheats the gaping Farmer and his Wife.*
*Oh Vote each Sign-poſt ſhall a Gibbet be,*
*And hang a Traytor upon every Tree.*
*Yet we'le find Wood enough for Bone-fire*
*(piles,*
*T' inlighten and inflame our Britiſh Iſles*
*Upon th' approaching fifth* November *night,*
*And make Incendiaries curſe the light.*
November *Fires* Septembers *may reveal,*
*One Burn (we ſay) another Burn will heal.*
*Laſtly, And ſurely, let this Hue and Cry*
*Reach Heaven, where every Star looks like an*
*(Eye:*
*To that High Court of Parliament above,*
*Whoſe Laws are mixt with Juſtice and with*
*(Love;*

*Whither Juſt* Godfrey's *Soul's already come,*
*And hath receiv'd the Crown of Martyrdome;*
*Where Murder'd Kings and ſlaughter'd Saints*
*(do cry,*
*Their Blood may never unrevenged lie.*
*Ye Saints and Angels, hate that Scarlet Whore,*
*Whoſe Prieſts and Brats before your ſhrines*
*(adore,*
*And in their Maſſacres your Aid implore;*
*Staining your Altars with the precious* Gore.
*Pour down your Vials on their Curſed heads,*
*And in Eternal flames prepare their Beds.*
*And Thou* Judge *Jeſus Hang'd and Mur-*
*(der'd too,*
*By Power of* Rome *and Malice of the* Jew,
*In* Godfrey's *Wounds Thine own do bleed*
*anew.*
*Oh Rend Thy Heavens! Come Lord and*
*(take Thy Throne,*
*Revenge Thy Martyrs Murder and Thine*
*(own.*

FINIS.

# ADVERTISEMENT.

THere is now Publiſhed a Book, Intituled, *The Plot in a Dream, or the Diſcoverer in Maſquerade*; fully and truly relating the Hiſtory of the preſent *Popiſh Plot*, from its *Original* until this time; as namely, the firſt Contrivement of it beyond the *Seas*: The Ways and Methods there reſolved upon for the effecting of it: The manner of its firſt *Diſcovery*: The *Deſcription* of the *Papiſts Grand Conſult*, and proceedings upon it: Sir *Edmonbury Godfrey's* Murther related: The ſeveral Trials and Executions of *Staly*, *Coleman*, the *Jeſuits* that were employed to kill the King: *Reading*'s Subornation and Puniſhment: The Story of the *Meal-Tub-Plot*, and other *Sham-Plots* ſince: The Proceedings againſt the *Lords* in the *Tower*, with the Trial and Execution of the *Lord Stafford*: An account of the laſt Parliament held at *Oxford*, with the Proceedings againſt *Fitz-Harris*, &c. Intermixt with

with Verſes and variety of Fancies; with ſeveral *Cuts* to illuſtrate the Deſign; and the whole digeſted into *Chapters*, with *Contents* for the better Satisfaction of the *Reader*. By *Philopatris*. Price bound 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

The Life and Death of Captain *William Bedloe*, one of the Chief Diſcoverers of the horrid Popiſh Plot; wherein all his more Eminent Cheats, and whatever is Remarkable of him, both Good and Bad, is Impartially diſcovered. 8°. Price bound 1 *s.*

Both theſe are ſold by *John Hancock*, and *Enoch Proſſer*, Bookſellers, at their Shops at the *Three Bibles* at the end of *Popes-Head Alley* over againſt the *Royal Exchange*, and at the *Roſe* and *Crown* in *Sweetings Alley*, at the Eaſt end of the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhil*. 1681.